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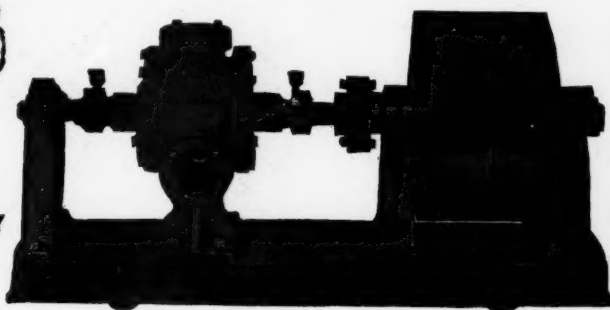
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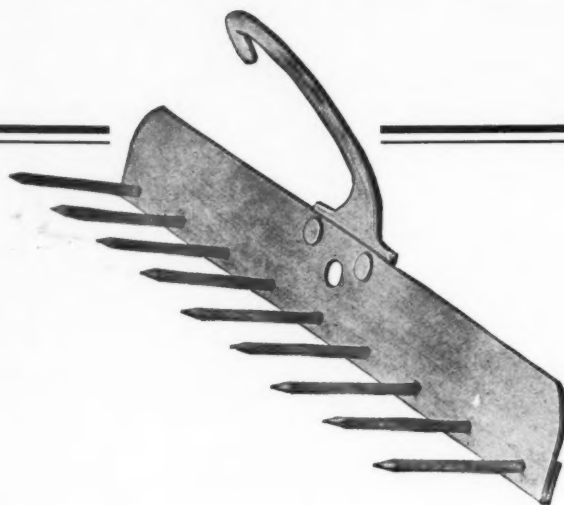
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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HOUSTON ADVISES MEAT PACKING REGULATION Urges Legislation for Control of the Industry in Annual Report

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture was made public today at Washington. It is a comprehensive and ably-written document, reviewing the history of food production and allied activities in this country during the past year. Its scope and the matter contained in it show the almost predominating position occupied today by the Department of Agriculture among governmental agencies.

Of chief interest to readers of The National Provisioner is that portion of the report having to do with the meat industry. Figures showing the enormous meat production of the country for 1918 are given and the widely diversified work of the department in connection with this field is related. The report is too voluminous for more than a brief summary of its most important features in this issue of The National Provisioner.

One of the new activities of the department this year is the control and regulation of stockyards. In commenting on this, Secretary Houston says that it has already resulted in much benefit, and the elimination of many abuses.

In this connection, comment on the possibility of a similar control over the meat packing industry is natural. Secretary Houston takes up this question in his report, and frankly advises a continuation of the present supervision over the meat industry, and enlargement of its scope. He specifically suggests the establishment of a central office to which packers would be required to report constantly, and he urges that legislation to this effect be enacted at the earliest possible moment.

Would Continue Supervision of Stock Yards.

"The restoration and maintenance of conditions which will justify confidence in the livestock markets and meat packing industry is the greatest single need in the present meat situation in the United States," says the Secretary in a section of his report advocating the continuation and development in some form of Federal supervision over the stock yards and packing industry.

"Under the authority conferred upon the President by the Food Control Act," his report states, "substantial progress has been made by the Department of Agriculture in the regulation and supervision of stock yards and commission men, traders, order buyers, packers and others handling or dealing in livestock in or in connection with stock yards. The important results already accomplished in the improvement of livestock marketing conditions and in the elimination of many uneconomic and unfair market practices,

demonstrates the effectiveness of the form of control which has been exercised under the war power, and the desirability of continuing it or a similar form of supervision.

"Not only the stock men who patronize these great centers of livestock trade, but also some members of the trade themselves, have recognized the possibilities for betterment of marketing conditions through the regulation by the department, utilizing its corps of supervisors clothed with the requisite authority. Besides the protection thus extended by sellers of livestock for sale at the markets the opportunity is afforded for improvement in methods, facilities and trade practices incident to the handling and sale of livestock involving many millions of dollars daily.

Control of the Meat Packing Industry.

"Closely associated with the supervision of livestock markets is the problem of a similar authority over the slaughtering, meat packing and related interests which are centered at the principal livestock markets. Under the regulations applied to meat packing establishments by the Food Administration, limitations have been placed on profits of meats and by-products handled by these establishments, the installation of uniform accounting systems has progressed with comparative rapidity and the centralization of control by a small group of packers has been materially checked."

"The economic welfare of meat production and distribution would be promoted by the continuation and development in some form of the supervision over the packing industry. Such control should be closely co-ordinated with that over the livestock markets. There is need, in connection with this supervisory system, of a central office to which packing concerns should be required to report currently in such form and detail that this central office would be constantly informed concerning their operations. Such an arrangement would afford protection to producers and consumers."

The Secretary urges that the necessary legislation be enacted at the earliest possible moment.

Growth of the Country's Food Supply.

How American farmers responded to the food needs of the United States and the countries with which it was associated in the war is described in detail in the report. For wheat and other leading cereals and for potatoes, tobacco and cotton, farmers in 1918 planted 289,000,000 acres, an increase over the preceding record year of 5,600,000. It is especially noteworthy, the Secretary points out, that, while the acreage planted in wheat in 1917 was slightly less than that for the record year of 1915, it exceeded the five-year average (1910-1914) by 7,000,000; that the acreage planted in 1918 exceeded the previous record by 3,500,000; and that the indications are that the acreage planted during the current fall season will considerably exceed that of any preceding fall planting.

Notwithstanding adverse climatic conditions in 1917, especially for wheat, and in 1918, especially for corn, the Secretary reports that only 1915 has exceeded either 1917 or 1918 in the aggregate yield of wheat and other leading cereals. "The estimated total for 1917," he explains, "was 5,796,000,000 bushels and for 1918, 5,638,000,000 bushels, a decrease of approximately 160,000,000 bushels. But the conclusion would be unwarranted that the available supplies for human food or the aggregate nutritive value will be less in 1918 than in 1917. Fortunately, the wheat production for the current year—918,920,000 bushels—is greatly in excess of that for each of the preceding two years, 650,828,000 in 1917, and 636,318,000 in 1916, and is next to the record wheat crop of the nation. The estimated corn crop, 2,749,000,000 bushels, exceeds the five-year pre-war average by 17,000,000 bushels, is 3.4 per cent. above the average in quality, and greatly superior to that of 1917."

Turning to livestock, the Secretary notes that the number of pounds of beef for 1918 is given at 8,500,000,000 pounds, as against 6,079,000,000 for 1914, the year preceding the European war; and that the total for 1918 of beef, pork and mutton is given at 19,495,000,000 pounds, as against 15,587,000,000 pounds for 1914.

Values Have Greatly Increased.

On the basis of prices that have recently prevailed, the Secretary says, the value of all crops produced in 1918 and of livestock on farms on January 1, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, is estimated to be \$24,700,000,000 compared with \$21,325,000,000 for 1917, and \$11,700,000,000, the annual average in the five-year period 1910 to 1914.

Yields in 1918 of the major food crops were as follows, the Secretary reports, according to unrevised estimates: 2,749,198,000 bushels of corn; 918,920,000 bushels of wheat; 1,535,297,000 bushels of oats; 236,505,000 bushels of barley; 76,687,000 bushels of rye; 18,370,000 bushels of buckwheat; 41,918,000 bushels of rice; 61,182,000 bushels of kafirs; 390,101,000 bushels of Irish potatoes; 88,114,000 bushels of sweet potatoes; 17,802,000 bushels of commercial beans; 40,185,000 bushels of peaches; 10,342,000 bushels of pears; 197,360,000 bushels of apples; 6,549,000 tons of sugar beets; 29,757,000 gallons of sorghum sirup; 52,617,000 bushels of peanuts.

The estimated 1918 production of all the cereals, 5,638,077,000 bushels, compares with 5,796,332,000 bushels in 1917, and 4,883,819,000 bushels, the annual average in the five-year period 1910-1914. On January 1, 1918, it is estimated, there were on American farms 21,563,000 horses, compared with an average of 20,430,000 in the five years 1910-1914; 4,824,000 mules, compared with 4,346,000; 23,284,000 milch cows, compared with 20,676,000; 43,546,000 other cattle, compared with 38,000,000; 48,900,000 sheep (an increase, for the first time in many years, over the preceding year), compared with 51,929,000; 71,374,000 swine, compared with 61,865,000.

(Continued on page 32.)

CUDAHY PREDICTS CO-OPERATION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cudahy Packing Company was held last week at Portland, Me., and the present directors were re-elected. The meeting authorized increase in the capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000, the increase being in common stock, and in accordance with the proposition a distribution of a 25 per cent stock dividend will be made to holders of record December 15. Holders as of that date also have the right to subscribe at par for an additional 25 per cent of new common stock. A letter to the stockholders from Edward A. Cudahy, president of the company, says:

"The outlook for the ensuing year is good. The calls upon animal producers to feed the starving millions of Europe will require a larger output even than that during the last few years. Stocks of animals have been greatly depleted upon the Continent of Europe and will require some years to rebuild. In the meantime the heavy demand, both at home and abroad, for packinghouse products will continue and must be met."

In a recent statement to the press concerning the record-breaking operations of the packing industry, President E. A. Cudahy said:

"During this last year of the war all previous records of production in the packing industry have been exceeded. Some comparisons in connection with the business of the Cudahy Packing Company may be of interest. They are perhaps typical of the industry generally."

"In the year 1913 for the first time our sales were above \$100,000,000. The excess was from products not derived from animals. During the fiscal year just closed, our gross sales have amounted to around \$275,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 approximately have been from non-animal products. In 1913 our company paid to the farmers of the United States some \$75,000,000 for the animals purchased. This year, and for a volume and weight approximately 33 1/3 per cent greater, we have paid more than \$180,000,000. In 1913 we paid to our employees some \$7,000,000 for wages and salaries. This year we have paid them in excess of \$15,500,000. Current profits as compared to 1913 will be found to be in about the same ratio to our turnover as in that year."

"All of this large expansion in our business has been brought about not only under Government control exercised in connection with its war operations, but has only been possible by the combined efforts of the company and its management and by the co-operation of our own employees, of live stock producers and of Government agencies as well, all working to the common end of expanded production and increased distribution on fair terms to all."

"We now have before us the problem of adjusting the business of the world to peace conditions. For the livestock and packing industry, it would appear to me that the next four or five years will require even greater activity than the past four years. The herds of Europe have been depleted. The American farmers and the packers will be called upon to feed our Allies. In addition, we must feed all of the neutral countries. They have suffered greatly through their inability to secure sufficient supplies. A still more important item is the fact that we must immediately arrange to relieve the starving population in those countries with which we have been at war. Production of food in this country has been stimulated to a very intense degree by wise plans of the Administration."

"During the war the packing industry in no instance failed to respond to the demands made upon it by the army and navy of the United States and by our Allies, and it will be able, unless serious difficulties are encountered, to handle the problem of the next four years without difficulty."

"But in the course of demobilization and reconstruction we must not fail to utilize and

apply the lessons which we have learned, where co-operation has brought success. The spirit of understanding between our Government, the leaders of our industry, the livestock producers, our wage earners and the public, which was increasing during the war and which appeared to be in the course of being harmonized, must for the future be improved. The industry needs the support and appreciation of all these factors, and unless each does its part, our practical ability to render efficient service in furnishing foods and distributing them will be impaired. It is unbelievable, though, that the increased national responsibility should not take these things into consideration and apply them. I feel sure that the packing industry is more than willing to do its share."

AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRICES RAISED.

End of the war has sent up Australian meat prices by reopening the world's markets to Australian meat. Cable advices state that as the result of a conference in Sydney between the Commonwealth Meat Administration and representatives of the meat trade, the Federal Cabinet has increased the fixed prices of meat. The meat price schedule which took effect at the end of July represented a reduction roughly of about one penny a pound to the consumer. Rates will probably now rise by an additional 1/2d. a lb. Export parity will continue to be the basis.

Mr. Massy Greene, Minister for Price Fixing, explaining the new schedule, said that the scheme insured that throughout the year meat would be available to the public at prices as close as possible to the export parity rates, while allowing for increased winter charges. The year would be divided into export and non-export seasons, the former lasting from October to June.

In the export season the rates would be based absolutely on the export prices, plus a small sum, probably a halfpenny a pound, to enable the butchering trade to compete with the exporters for the particular class of stock required for local consumption. As the price for export was fixed for the term of the war, and for three months thereafter, by the terms of the British purchase, the rates of meat during the export season would remain a fixed quantity.

When the non-export season was proclaimed by the government, maximum prices would be fixed for frozen and fresh meat. For the frozen meat the rate would be the export price, plus the bare actual cost of freezing, storage and handling; for fresh meat the maximum would be fixed at a fraction over the frozen meat price, and retail prices adjusted accordingly.

The Minister announced that negotiations would be entered into immediately with the Imperial and Indian authorities to insure the placing of all canning contracts through Sir Owen Cox, head of the Commonwealth Meat Administration, so that the price of future supplies of canned meat should approximate as closely as possible to those for frozen meat.

RECORD PRICE FOR LOAD OF BEEF.

The highest price ever paid for a load of beef cattle was that paid by Morris & Company at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago this week for the grand champion car-load of yearling steers, the prize winners of the show. At the auction Morris & Company outbid competitors and secured the lot at 50 cents per pound alive.

HOG PRICE SAME FOR JANUARY.

A conference was held at Chicago during the week between representatives of the Food Administration, meat packers and livestock interests to consider the hog situation. It was decided to continue the present hog price scale during January. The price minimum is 17 1/2 cents for average of packers' droves at Chicago, with a minimum of 16 1/2 cents for all hogs except "throwouts," which are to include pigs under 150 lbs. as well as stags, boars, thin sows and skips.

The shipping embargo put on hogs a week before because of record-breaking runs at markets was lifted on Wednesday, and shipments resumed as usual. The Food Administration said concerning the meeting:

"Because of the shortage of labor at the slaughtering centers, occasioned by the influenza epidemic and by the large number of men withdrawn for military service, the slaughterers have found difficulty in handling the large supplies of livestock which have been coming to market during the past few weeks. To control the situation it became necessary for the Food Administration to request the Railroad Administration to apply an embargo, which was today lifted. This aided in controlling the situation, although the shipping permit system which necessarily accompanied the embargo proved to be cumbersome."

"The recent very heavy runs at the principal markets indicate that there may be in the country a larger number of hogs than the heretofore published estimates show. It is hoped that the runs of hogs to the markets and shipments on foreign orders will be of such reciprocal volume that the packing centers can now handle them without the embargo."

HOOVER IS STILL FOOD HEAD.

Denial is officially made of the report sent out from Washington this week that Herbert Hoover had practically retired as head of the Federal Food Administration, and that his place had been taken by Edgar Rickard. It is stated that though Mr. Hoover is abroad making a survey of world food conditions, he is still the head of the U. S. Food Administration.

Though other war boards are being demobilized, there is still much for the Food Administration to do. In regard to the food situation in Europe, the Food Board made the following statement:

"Herbert Hoover has cabled the Food Administration at Washington that the food situation in Europe is such as to make it impossible to formulate at this time a definite program for the provisioning of the nations of Europe in which the shortage of foodstuffs is most acute. Mr. Hoover states that the present demand for food is obvious, but that the formation of a definite program must await further conference with the representatives of the allied Governments regarding organization, shipping and finances."

"Before sailing for Europe Mr. Hoover arranged for the purchase and shipment of 370,000 tons of food to meet the most urgent calls. The first of the ships carrying this food has been reported as having passed Gibraltar carrying supplies to Southern Europe."

FOOD RESTRICTIONS DISAPPEARING.

The Federal Food Administration announced this week the removal of all restrictions on the use of sugar. Restrictions on the use of wheat flour had already been removed, and there now remain but few regulations of that character other than those having to do with price restriction.

TRADE COMMISSION AGAIN ATTACKS PACKERS

Former Charges Rehashed Serve to Keep the Agitation Alive

The Federal Trade Commission at Washington this week furnished to the newspapers a lengthy review of a "supplemental" report which it submitted to Congress on its investigation of the meat packing industry. The contents of this "supplemental" report appeared to be largely a "rehash" of the report submitted some months ago to the President, and apparently revamped and given out to the news associations at this time for the purpose of keeping alive the agitation against the meat packers.

The report charges five leading packers with combination in restraint of trade, and with maintaining a system for the control of livestock markets and the sale of fresh meats. Alleged proof is referred to as sustaining the charges. This is all old matter, the falsity of which the accused packers exposed when the first report was made public.

The packers accused appear little inclined to reply to this rehashing of old charges. Some of them declined to make any statement whatever, on the ground that the public was not sufficiently interested. In reply to requests from The National Provisioner the following statements were received:

"Same Old Threadbare Charges."—Armour.

"The Federal Trade Commission enjoys repeating for the purpose of creating public agitation the same old general threadbare charges. The Trade Commission has never even been fair enough to give us a chance to be heard or to answer. We have, however, on different occasions through the press and in communication to Congress shown that the charges of the Trade Commission are as untrue as they are unfair.

"I can only again repeat that all of these charges are utterly baseless, and what I say would be readily demonstrated by an unbiased and impartial investigation.

"J. OGDEN ARMOUR."

"No Foundation for These Charges."—Swift.

"Insofar as we know, and as far as Swift and Company is concerned, there is no foundation for the Federal Trade Commission's repeated charges of combination. We are in open and active competition with all other packers, both in the buying of livestock and the sale of meats. These charges are a rehash of old matters that have been fully answered many times, and are now resurrected for the apparent purpose of arousing antagonism toward the packing industry. The best industrial governmental and publicity efforts should be constructive, and devoted at this time to stabilizing conditions and establishing business on a sound basis.

"LOUIS F. SWIFT."

Edward A. Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Company, wired that everybody knew the charges were untrue, and that he did not care to enter a newspaper controversy with their authors.

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, was of the opinion that the public did not take sufficient interest in the matter to warrant a statement regarding it.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, made no statement whatever.

Charges of the Trade Commission.

The Federal Trade Commission's report says in opening:

The evidence of the present day existence of a meat combination among the five big packers is voluminous and detailed. This evidence is convincing consisting as it does largely of documents written by the packers or their agents and including the memoranda made by one of the participants in the combination of the terms and conditions agreed upon at various meetings of the packers.

The principal conclusions to be drawn from this mass of evidence, the report says, are:

1. That Swift & Company, Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson Company, Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Company are in agreement for the division of live stock purchases throughout the United States according to certain fixed percentages.

That this division is reinforced by local agreements among the members of the general combination operating at each of the principal markets, as at Denver, where Armour and Swift divide their live stock "fifty-fifty."

That these purchase agreements constitute a restraint of interstate commerce in live animals and in the sale of meat and other products, stifling competition among the five companies, substantially controlling the prices paid to producers and prices charged to consumers, giving the members of the combination unfair and illegal advantages over actual and potential competitors.

2. That the five companies exchange confidential information which is not made available to their competitors and employ jointly paid agents to secure information which is used to control and manipulate live stock markets.

3. That the five companies act collusively in the purchase of live stock.

4. That Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and Wilson & Co., Inc., through their subsidiary and controlled companies in South America, combined with certain other companies to restrict and control shipments of beef and other meats from South America to the United States and other countries.

5. That the five companies act collusively in the sale of fresh meat.

6. That there is a joint contribution to funds expended under their secret control to influence public opinion and governmental action and thus to maintain the power of their combination.

7. That the agreements, understandings and pools are reinforced by the community of interest through joint ownership of various enterprises. Two or more of the interests thus have joint ownership or representation in 108 concerns, as far as ascertained to July, 1918.

Charges as to Livestock Markets.

In a summary of its conclusions as to livestock markets the commission finds:

**The War Is Over
BUT—**

Our Boys are Not!

**One way to help get them
home is to**

BUY W.S.S.

Keep Your War Savings Pledge

"That the big packers control the live stock markets; that such competition as appears to exist is limited and not real; that they together fix live stock prices.

"The buyers begin buying at the same time. If one holds off the market all hold off. So strong is the influence of the big packers' buying that the market is not "made" until their buyers begin bidding.

"There exists therefore for each of the big packers a centralized buying system so simply contrived and organized that it controls the smallest details of live stock purchases at each of the markets and can be set in motion and directed by a single word. Only a few men in each company need know that there is an agreement or understanding.

"It is obvious that the live stock pool is not only an automatic regulator of the business of each company, but also secures substantial uniformity of prices. With each packer purchasing only a certain percentage on the hoof each is bound to have relatively the same proportion of meat for sale. Thus the competitive chance that any one of the packers will flood the market is eliminated."

The commission also declares there is proof that "the big packers take advantage of live stock purchasers and sellers," and adds: "The shipper who refuses to accept the price offered at the first market has a chance to sell his live stock on its merits to small packers, buyers and traders, but the chance is slight."

How Sales Are Regulated.

Regarding the alleged packers' combination regulating the sale of meat products the report says:

By a regular inspection of one another's branch house stocks they are enabled to prevent an oversupply of fresh meat in any market. By their exchange of information as to the "margins" on sales of meats at the different markets they are able to keep their average prices so uniform that practically every retail butcher examined on this point by the agents of the commission stated that for the same kind and grade of meat there is no perceptible difference in the prices. The exceptions are where a rotation in price cutting is practised in order to drive an independent out of the market.

The five concerns, it is charged, not only make agreements with small packers as to the prices to be charged for meats, but also drive out independent concerns by reducing prices.

Regarding the packers' agreement affecting subsidiary lines the commission reached the following conclusions:

That in the sale of lard substitutes there is an agreement to charge fixed prices.

That in purchase of cheese there is a division of territory and a joint manipulation of prices.

That in the purchase of butter, cream, poultry and eggs there is combination in the form either of the division of territory or price agreements.

That in the purchase of fats from retail butchers and in the general conduct of the business of rendering there are divisions of territory, agreements and various collusive and unfair practices.

BUSINESS MEN AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The conference of business interests called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to plan an after-the-war programme drew several thousand of the leading business men of the country to Atlantic City this week, and the sessions aroused great enthusiasm and were productive of great promise for the future. The whole atmosphere of the meeting was optimistic and the leaders appeared to have it well in hand to shape the best results. Final action on trade matters of interest to readers of The National Provisioner had not been taken at the time of going to press.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

OF INTEREST TO SMALL PACKERS.

Pointers on packinghouse equipment and operation, particularly applying to small packing plants, will be discussed and illustrated on this page from time to time as these questions come up. In some cases drawings will be used to illustrate the points made. If you have any doubts or troubles of this kind, write to The National Provisioner about them.

TREATMENT OF OLEO STEARINE.

A reader in the Southwest writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We should like to know whether it is better to press out our beef fats, or to sell them as oleo stock. Please give us full directions for handling this product.

All sound, clean unattached beef fats (graded, of course) from the killing floor are eligible for oleo stock, to a wider extent than most of our smaller packers are aware of. These fats should be thoroughly washed in ordinary cold water—that is, water around 55 degs. to 60 degs. Fahr.—after which the fat should be cut into small pieces and placed at once in iced water and thoroughly chilled, as well as further washed, after which the fats are drained as much as possible and in any manner most convenient, and thence run through the hasher into the melting kettle. If the volume of fats warrants, all up-to-date machinery should be installed, as well as all other necessary equipment, thus minimizing the cost of production as well as enhancing values of finished products.

Heat the kettle slowly and gradually raise the temperature as the fats are introduced from the hasher, keeping up positive agitation all the time. Add salt as the kettle fills, from, say, at a quarter full, then at a half full, then at three-quarters full, say, at about ten pounds at each stage. The tem-

perature should not exceed 150 degs. Fahr. after two hours' rendering. Then shut off steam and allow the contents of the kettle to settle, scattering over the surface about 10 pounds of salt, to facilitate precipitation of membranous matter and other impurities. Allow to settle at least one hour and remove scum from the top as it arises.

Oleo fats should not only be thoroughly washed and chilled, but handled in light, airy rooms. All receptacles, machinery, tools, etc., must be kept absolutely clean. Do not fill the kettles too fast or heat too slowly, or the contents will emulsify, a condition not easily corrected with satisfaction.

When the oil has been thoroughly settled in the melter the clear product is drawn to a clarifying kettle, where it is allowed to remain about three hours, so as to further settle. The fat is kept at about 140 degs. Fahr. meantime, necessitating the clarifier being warmed up to keep this temperature, usually. When the clarifier is filled scatter a little salt—a couple of pounds, say—over the surface of the oil.

When settled, draw from the bottom of the kettle enough oil to insure the moisture being eliminated. Then the oil should run bright and clear to a jacketed receiving tank or to seeding trucks; the latter if the stock is to be pressed, the former if the stock is to be run to tierces and sold as oleo stock. In a small house several runs may be mixed in the receiving tank, and then drawn to tierces, thus making a uniform product.

The filled seeding trucks should be kept in a temperature of about 85 degs. Fahr. for 72 to 80 hours, when the granulated stock is ready for the press, the pressing being effected in a room about 90 degs. Fahr. Wrappers should be washed thoroughly at every other pressing, at least, and dried in a room with plenty of air and light.

The oil from the press should run to a receiving tank and be heated to about 120 degs.

Fahr., then drawn to iron bound tierces and stored in a temperature of about 45 degs. Fahr., and there be left undisturbed for at least a week or ten days before shipping. The stearine is packed in dry barrels, using a stearine packer to insure its being packed solid.

In a small way it does not pay to press the stock, but rather sell it as oleo stock, in which condition it represents considerably less trouble, expense and waste.

MOTOR TRUCKS AND FREIGHT GLUT.

Cartage men have done much to relieve freight congestion at the terminals, but had they been compelled to use teams the work would have been exceedingly slow, resulting in greater losses and a further slowing up of war-time activities. Motor trucks enabled their owners to haul more freight in less time and at a lower cost, and to work day and night when necessary. The Carter Russell Company of Charleston, Mass., purchased a 3½- and a 5-ton Federal truck last fall for such work. This summer they wrote the makers that "the trucks have proven efficient even beyond our expectations, having plenty of power in all places. Owing to the severe winter and the conditions of the streets, these trucks have been put to very severe tests. They have given a full day's work every day since we had them and easily took the place of from ten to twelve horses this winter. We certainly do not know what we would have done without them."

PRODUCTION OF SAUSAGE CASINGS.

The Federal Trade Commission announces that during the month of November it began, at the request of the Food Administration, an inquiry into the cost of production of sausage casings.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

Carry On

The entire Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the American Chemist who has made possible our vast Chemical Industry now playing such an important part in world history.

Without him there would have been a dearth of foods, dyes, drugs, explosives, and other high essentials, which would have lengthened the war and perhaps made Victory impossible.

The American Chemical Industry is now one of the giant factors in international commerce and will help supply the tonnage for the greatest merchant marine the world has ever known.

We are proud of the part Swenson Evaporators have taken in the upbuilding of this Industry and in the advance made in the Science of Evaporation. However, we are not satisfied to rest at this stage in progress and have, therefore, prepared ways and means for the further development of this new Science.

A Commercial Laboratory for tests in commercial quantities on any liquor is now available to prove up preliminary experiments in their practical relation to profit and loss.

We are looking forward to a closer co-operation with our American Chemists, being confident that they will avail themselves of this new service to further benefit the industry and "carry on."

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

Published Weekly by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

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TO KEEP THE POT BOILING

The Federal Trade Commission re-entered the columns of the newspapers this week, through the medium of a "report to Congress," with its old attack against leading meat packers on grounds of alleged illegal combination in restraint of trade. Its charges are largely the same as those contained in the report to the President of last summer, which the accused packers so speedily revealed to be a mass of misrepresentation threaded together on a thin line of garbled facts.

The reassembling of Congress afforded an opportunity to resume the agitation against an industry which has done more than any other to make possible the winning of the war. The record of meat supplies furnished our Government and the Allies during the war period, made public last week by President McCrea of the American Meat Packers' Association, is ample backing for the latter assertion.

As has been said, the one-sided character of this alleged "investigation" has been suf-

ficiently exposed. The Federal Trade Commission gave those it attacked no opportunity either to be heard or to answer. It went before the public through the medium of a report to the President with a case which would not hold water in any court of justice. Now, it comes before the public again with a rehashing of the same ex parte nonsense, disguised as a report to Congress.

One sample of the "charges" is sufficient to indicate their character. The Commission alleges "that in the sale of lard substitutes there is an agreement to charge fixed prices." This sounds terrible to the average consumer, who does not know that the Government called all lard substitute makers together and had them agree on a scale of prices just as it has regulated the meat industry in many other particulars. The Trade Commission knows this, but it fails to confide such facts to the public.

The manifest purpose of the authors of this report is to stir up public feeling against the meat packers, now that the public mind is not entirely engrossed with events overseas, and the public ear may again be caught by the howlings of domestic political agitators. Whether the public will listen to this "old stuff" with any marked degree of interest remains to be seen.

CONSERVING FISH AND MEAT

The necessity of saving meats is not over; nor will it come to an immediate end with the war. The action of the Federal Food Administration in limiting service of food in public places to one kind of meat at a meal, shows this plainly. This action only serves to emphasize further the fact that in these days patriotic Americans are practicing conservation and helping their fellows abroad by substituting other foods for meat as far as possible.

Vegetables of many kinds are exceptionally high and more than ordinarily scarce this season. Cheese, urged as a substitute for meat, is also within the conservation measures taken by the Federal Food Administration.

Fish, although its supply is by no means over-adequate, is one food the liberal consumption of which will not interfere with Government activities or government mandates. There are several reasons for this.

Fish is automatically supplied product, i. e., it requires neither labor nor capital for production. It uses labor and capital only in gathering the crop. Fish is a highly perishable food in its natural state, and for that reason is not so readily exportable as meats or vegetables. It is therefore the most logical food product for home consumption.

The catching of fish has no strictly limited seasons. Unlike meat, edible fish are always available; unlike vegetables, edible fish, with some minor exceptions, have no varying sea-

sons. The catching and marketing of fish is therefore an every-day-in-the-year business.

Fish can be cooked without the use of heretofore prohibited fats. The market affords almost unlimited variety. There is no waste to fish as compared to some other foods.

The public has turned to fish, as is evidenced by greatly increased consumption and a natural rise in price. But on the whole fish has remained a reasonable substitute for meats where conservation of the latter was necessary, and thus has relieved the meat situation to that extent.

PRAISE FROM DAILY PRESS

(Milwaukee Sentinel.)

We have the best fed and physically the most fit army and navy in the world.

Authorities across the water testify to that.

The American army ration is far and away better than any other army ration, and a veritable feast compared with some other army rations.

It was not so for a while in the Spanish-American war, when all was a hurly-burly; but it is so now. All honor to the brains that have brought it about at this time of a colossal military task.

Now if we have the best fed army in the world, surely much of the credit must be due to the honesty and efficiency and organization of the great industries that purvey the food.

American business sense, pride in the industrial efficiency and integrity and patriotism of the great business organizations of the country should rejoice that it is so. It is only a mean spirit that can find malicious gratification in evidences to the contrary. Such evidences are not only to be raged at, but also to be sorrowed over.

Evidences of a favorable nature are to be rejoiced over for more reasons than one, and especially by those who have boys at the front and in camps, for they form assurances that the boys are well cared for.

Therefore to every decent American the news that a great meat packing firm has been completely exonerated on all seven counts of the charge of furnishing unfit meat to the army is excellent news.

Had the case gone against the company, and the least taint of moral turpitude been shown, no reprehension or statutory penalty would have been too severe.

But the firm is given a clean bill of health after a rigid investigation by the federal trade commission. Not only the company, but government officials with whom it dealt, are fully absolved.

We congratulate both, and also the American people whose boys are fighting and whose money is paying for this war and who are the main party in interest in the case.

TRADE GLEANINGS

E. W. Speed and others plan the establishment of stock yards at Roanoke, Va.

The capital stock of the Independent Packing Co., at Tulsa, Okla., has been increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The plant of Swift & Company at 800 South Vandeventer avenue, St. Louis, Mo., will be remodeled.

A three-story and basement addition is contemplated by the Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky., at a cost of \$40,000.

It is reported that Armour and Company will enlarge their plant in Jacksonville, Fla., to almost double the present capacity.

Prockter-Price Soap Co. Dover, Del., to manufacture soaps of all kinds, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000.

Plans have been completed for the erection of a cold storage plant and sausage factory at De Funiak Springs, Fla., by G. Schlet, of Chicago, Ill.

The Vencedor Packing Company, Seattle, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital

stock of \$250,000 by R. W. Crocker and L. Manderville.

The Riverside Packing Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. E. Erwin, R. S. Turner and J. C. Rogers.

Eastern Veal and Mutton Co., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,000 by H. Katz, C. Muchardt and M. Zeger, 263 Monroe street, New York, N. Y.

It is reported that there is now being formed in Southern Idaho, among prominent business men, a million-dollar corporation, the object of which is to erect a packing plant in Boise, Idaho.

Jos. Phillips Co. Alexandria, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, with John B. Cochran, of Staunton, Va., as president, and Thomas P. Hickman, of Washington, D. C., secretary.

Shadow Brook Stock & Dairy Co., South Dakota, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois to buy and sell

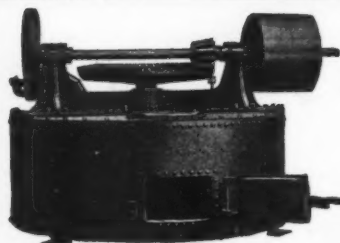
cattle, hogs and other live stock and raise full-blood dairy cattle and full blood hogs and to conduct a dairy business. Capital stock \$90,000.

The plant of the Natchez Oil Company, Natchez, Miss., with more than 2,000 tons of cottonseed and a large quantity of cottonseed cake, was destroyed by fire. Five other buildings near the oil mill were also destroyed and the loss is estimated at between \$350,000 and \$400,000.

OCTOBER OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of October, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 418,387 pounds colored and 46,499,228 pounds uncolored, or a total of 46,917,615 pounds. This was seventeen million pounds more than for the preceding month and eight million pounds more than the same month last year. This was the greatest month's production in the history of the trade, and the climax of two years of record-breaking production. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
October, 1917.....	38,467,191
November	30,567,861
December	34,217,756
January, 1918.....	31,370,525
February	39,394,468
March	32,737,427
April	20,745,393
May	25,675,446
June	16,588,713
July	18,153,064
August	19,441,658
September	29,753,466
October	46,917,615



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Strong—Prices Advance—Trading Fairly Active—Hog Prices Firm—Stabilized Hog Price for January.

The past week has shown an advance of \$2 per barrel in the price of pork and about 1¼c. per lb. in the price of ribs, while lard has been very steady. The strength in the provision markets has been, in the prices of ribs and pork, undoubtedly the result of the Chicago product stock statement for the month, and a reflection of the tremendous demand for product. Notwithstanding the fact that the packing of hogs during the past month has been of enormous proportions, the stock of product at Chicago showed only a moderate increase. This indicates that the shipments out have been on a very heavy scale, which is also shown by the weekly reports. On the other hand, there was only a moderate amount of meats received. The tabulation for the period shows that the receipts of cut meats at Chicago since November 1 have been only 11,379,000 lbs. against 34,958,000 lbs. last year, while the shipments out were almost as large as last year's.

The meaning of this appears to be that the demand for product upon points other than Chicago has been on such a huge scale that there was practically no surplus left to move to Chicago, and the packing at Chicago was not on a sufficiently large scale, notwithstanding the very big figures, to result in the creation of a large stock. The total stock of product there, while showing an increase over the preceding month of a little less than 5,000,000 lbs., is only 33,000,000 lbs. more than a year ago; this increase in the stock is not sufficiently large to really mean a very burdensome supply, although the total figures rather impressive, and with the enormous packing there is likely to be further increase in stocks, but the increase will undoubtedly be slow.

The position in this respect is a very important one, as reflecting the tremendous volume of orders which are under the control of the Government, for Government use and for Allied exports. The fact that the export program will undoubtedly take a large amount of the total product is a factor which needs careful consideration. The total orders, which were estimated at 200,000,000 lbs. per month for several of the winter months, will take care of practically 1,500,000

hogs each month, which continued for a year would mean the product of 18,000,000 hogs. This is a very impressive total when compared with the ordinary packing in any one year. In previous years, with a comparatively small volume of exports, and packing from 27,000,000 to 33,000,000 hogs, there has been a distribution of product of course at a lower range of prices, which took care of the production. This year, with the product being taken care of virtually at the rate of 18,000,000 hogs a year, the number left for the commercial markets is comparatively moderate, unless the kill is increased sufficiently to take care of at least a portion of the demand for export and Government account. It is true, however, that part of the demand for Government account is really for domestic use, notwithstanding the fact that it is to be shipped overseas, as it is to be used by American men who possibly would not have used quite as much if they had been at home, doing ordinary work.

The figures of packing operations for the past week show a total of 897,000 hogs against 957,000 the preceding week and 678,000 last year; the total since Nov. 1 has been 4,013,000 against 2,825,000 a year ago. This increase of 1,178,000 hogs reflects the tremendous extent of the marketings, and shows how freely the country is disposing of the hogs. In connection with this a rather important ruling was made during the week by the Food Administration, resulting in the lifting of the embargo against the movement of hogs, and the abolition of the permit system, which has been in effect for some time. In this connection, however, producers were urged not to market their hogs of light weight, and to keep back the total movement so that the packing operations would take care of the movement to market. It was pointed out that the packing at Chicago was in the neighborhood of 50,000 hogs a day, and that anything in excess of that would mean a congestion of the markets. Of course the number reshipped from Chicago would be deducted, naturally, from the arrivals.

The middle of the week the announcement was made, and had some influence on the future market, that the price had been stabilized for January at 17½c., the same as for December. The fact that the absorption of product has been sufficiently large to encourage the packers to meet the producers

(Continued on page 30.)

WORLD DEMAND TAKES HOG PRODUCT. Both Meats and Lard Will Be Called for By the Hungry Nations.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, December 4, 1918.—Receipts of hogs at the present time are liberal, but are less than two years ago. The increase in weight makes up for the decrease in number. The average weight of hogs last week in Chicago was 226 lbs. as against 193 lbs. for the corresponding week two years ago. So far this year the principal markets of the country received 28,077,000 hogs. For the corresponding time two years ago 28,435,000 hogs. Therefore, it can be seen that we are not getting the unusual number of hogs that market gossip leads one to believe.

Packers claim that the demand for product is so tremendous that they would not know which way to turn if they were not getting the present receipts of hogs. Starvation is facing many on the other side and there will be no actual surpluses of hog products for a long time.

A packer commenting on the stock of provisions held in Chicago Nov. 30, said he had not seen the figures and was not interested. He said whatever stocks of product are on hand are only awaiting shipment. He also stated that he and other packers were sold up to cure and had orders ahead to keep them busy all winter.

Some comment is made regarding the 32,230,051 lbs. of meat designated as other cuts of meat in the report, as compared with 17,606,049 lbs. thirty days previous. It looks like a big increase. We understand this meat is all sold, awaiting shipment.

Lard does not seem to have the friends in trade circles that meat has. The stock report shows that we now have 8,789,363 lbs. of prime steam lard on hand, as against 8,557,348 lbs. thirty days ago. November was a big lard consuming month and some think there should have been a good decrease. Not long ago Belgium took 10,000,000 lbs. in one order. That does not make our present stock look over heavy for that kind of an order can come any time. "Other kinds of lard" is given in the report as 22,946,243 lbs. as against 13,752,428 lbs. thirty days previous. We understand this is refined lard that

(Continued on page 30.)



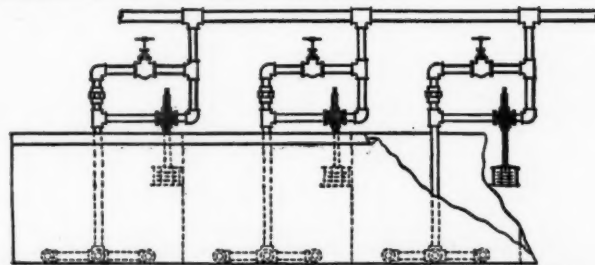
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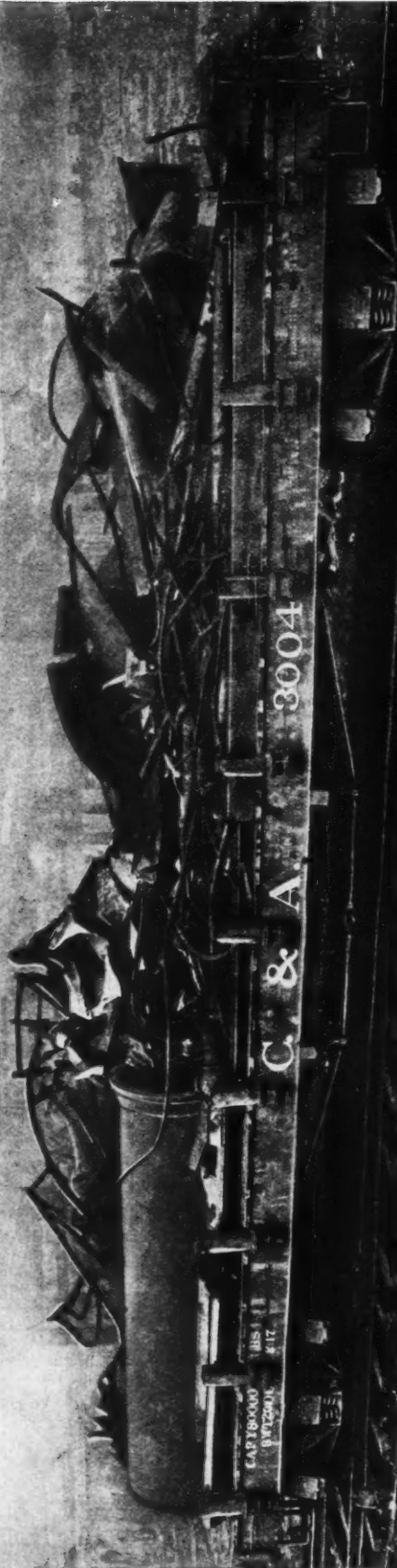
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"Looks Rusty?" Sure it does, and sure it is that it is that surface rust which, by excluding oxygen, prevents combustion—rusting is but slow combustion, you know—and thus enables

CAST IRON PIPE TO GIVE SERVICE MEASURED BY CENTURIES. Junk? Not much! That pipe is the stuff that makes an initial investment a permanent one.



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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been comparatively quiet during the week; prices have ruled practically unchanged, at the low figures reached last week, with only a moderate volume of demand at the decline. Notwithstanding the fact that prices are four cents a pound lower than a short time ago, there has been no commensurate increase in the volume of demand which might be expected with the lower price; as a result there has been some disposition to be conservative in making further commitments. The position regarding competing oils continues unsatisfactory. With the supplies of oils and other fats in the market, the situation is not particularly encouraging at the moment, although the relief of the whole market by favorable action regarding export permits will undoubtedly have a very important bearing. It is rather difficult to encourage demand for other oils, with tallow at 16c., and the demand for tallow seems to be to a certain extent for the time being dependent upon whether the market for competing fats will be relieved by exports large enough to have an important bearing on the entire position. Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 15½c., with city specials loose at 16c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market has continued very quiet during the week, with values practically unchanged. The demand for stearine has been comparatively quiet, and there has been some evidence that the continued indifference in the market was largely due to uncertainty as to the compound lard trade, and what would be done in relieving the entire market position as to edible oils, in a competitive way, with the position of lard, and the foreign distribution. More conservative interests in the trade are disposed to believe that it will be only a short time before the Allied Food Conference will have reached a conclusion which will permit of a broad movement of all edible fats to the other side, in a way which will meet the most urgent demand, and fill the necessary requirements of the Allies for the proper distribution. Oleo was quoted at 22½c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is dull and firm. Extras are quoted at 29½@30½c., according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Consuming demand is quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3@3.10; 30 degrees at \$2.65@2.75, and prime \$2.25@2.50.

GREASE.—The market is weak, with a quiet trade. Yellow, 14@14½c.; bone, 15½@16c.; house, 14½@15c.; brown, 14@14½c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, December 5, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days	4.71½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.51½
Commercial, sight	5.46½
Bankers' cables	5.45
Bankers' checks	5.45½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41½
Commercial, 60 days	41½
Bankers' sight	42
Bankers' cables	42½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	26.50
Bankers' cables	26.80

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending November 30, 1918, compare as follows:

	Week Ended Nov. 30, 1918.	Week Ended Dec. 1, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Nov. 30, 1918.
PORK, BBLs.			
So. & Cen. Am.	979		
West Indies	388	1,496	388
Br. No. Am. Col.	80		
Other countries	28		
Total	388	2,583	388

	Week Ended Nov. 30, 1918.	Week Ended Dec. 1, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Nov. 30, 1918.
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom	2,116,000	4,854,000	9,980,000
Continent	3,750,000	769,000	20,259,000
So. & Cen. Am.		155,000	
West Indies		507,000	
Br. No. Am. Col.		4,000	
Other countries		59,000	
Total	5,866,000	6,347,000	30,269,000

	Week Ended Nov. 30, 1918.	Week Ended Dec. 1, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Nov. 30, 1918.
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	2,077,000	285,000	6,005,000
Continent	1,543,000		12,403,000
So. & Cen. Am.	320,000		320,000
West Indies	25,000	293,000	25,000
Other countries		15,000	
Total	3,965,000	676,000	18,752,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	388	5,866,000	3,620,000
New Orleans	388		345,000
Total week	388	5,866,000	3,965,000
Previous week		9,195,000	4,053,000
Two weeks ago		8,050,000	2,877,000
Cor. week, 1917	2,583	6,347,000	677,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17, to Nov. 1, '18.	Same time Last Year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	78,000	523,000	446,000
Bacon and Hams, lbs.	39,299,000	46,946,000	16,678,000
Lard, lbs.	18,752,000	25,101,000	6,349,000

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 4, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f.o.b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8@10 lbs. ave., 30¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29¾c. Sweet pickled: 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 32½@33c.

Skinned Hams—Green: 14@16 lbs. ave., 32c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31¾c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31¼c. Sweet pickled: 14@16 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 32c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green: 4@6 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c. Sweet pickled: 4@6 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.

Clear Bellies—Green: 6@8 lbs. ave., 40c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 39c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c. Sweet pickled: 6@8 lbs. ave., 40c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 39c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, December 4, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 36@37c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30½c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 36c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 33c.; city steam lard, 26½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.; skinned shoulders, 26c.; boneless butts, 30c.; Boston butts, 28c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 18c.; spare ribs, 22c.; neck ribs, 8c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 16c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 21c.

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COTTON OIL CONFERENCES.

Members of the cottonseed products trade are in Washington this week in conference with Government officials concerning important matters involving modification of war regulations, relating both to oil and to linters. Changes vital to the welfare of the trade are at issue, and it is hoped that a decision will be reached by the end of the week, so that the suspense in which the trade finds itself may not be continued.

TO HELP OIL EXPORTS.

Cottonseed oil interests, in common with others in the oil and fat trades, are concerned over the future of the export trade in these commodities, and are urgent in demanding the lifting of export restrictions, believing such action vital to the welfare of the trades. Authorities at Washington have recommended united action on the part of all such oil interests for a common end.

At a meeting of the Oil Trade Association of New York this week the following resolution was adopted, and copies ordered sent to all the authorities at Washington:

"The Oil Trade Association of New York hereby goes on record favoring the exports of animal, vegetable, petroleum oils and grease and by-products to the various allied and neutral countries, said exports to begin at any early date, to relieve a situation that is fast becoming intolerable; also this association offers to assist the Government in connection with the above subject."

It was pointed out that the termination of the war has brought about a peculiar situa-

tion in the oil industry. It was felt that the future of the industry depended a great deal as to whether the oil men will be permitted to resume trade relations with their foreign customers. It is stated in the preamble to the resolution that since the signing of the armistice, the Government has cancelled many contracts, while many private concerns have also cancelled contracts.

It is said that this has created a situation in the industry which borders on demoralization. The oil industry in this country, it is said, has been keyed up to yield the maximum amount in the matter of production, and it has complied with all conservation measures of the Government.

It is pointed out that particular relief is needed by that portion of the industry given over to vegetable oil and animal oils. The soap industry has practically ceased buying all oils and fats for the manufacture of glycerine, and the amount of oils and fats formerly consumed in the manufacture of soap and glycerine are to a large extent available for export purposes.

The members of the trade feel that many opportunities exist for export trade and it is simply a case of having the Government lift resumed without serious dislocation of the restrictions in order that export trade may be dusty.

COTTON MEAL SALES IN TEXAS.

The Federal Food Administration for Texas has sent the following notice to all cottonseed oil mills and other interested parties in Texas:

Rule D-3 of Special License Regulations

No. 9 requires that licensees in making quotations of cottonseed cake or meal "shall not use any range of percentages, but shall state that the product offered contains not less than a definite percentage." After careful consideration we have concluded that this regulation should be interpreted literally, and that sales made on the basis of a certain percentage of protein, with variations in the delivery to be adjusted at the rate of \$1 per unit of protein up or down, are improper.

Therefore, in the future we shall require that all sales of cottonseed cake and meal be made with a guaranteed minimum of protein content, which minimum is to be shown on the tags accompanying the shipment. If, upon delivery, the cake or meal is ascertained to be of lower protein content than the tags show, refund for the deficiency shall be made at the rate of \$1.40 per unit of protein. No allowance shall be made for protein in excess of the guarantee.

MILLS TO REDUCE LINTER CUT.

The War Industries Board has asked all cotton oil mills to discontinue cutting munition linters and to reduce the cut to 75 pounds or less at the earliest possible moment. When the reduction in cut is begun an accurate record of seed crushed and linters produced should be made and preserved, pending definite and final arrangement for discharging all obligations of the Government linter pool to the mills, and removal of all rules and restrictions now in force. This request is made to avoid as much as possible an obvious economic waste and is at the suggestion of the Ordnance Department. It is hoped that prompt and definite plans for settlement can be offered in a few days.

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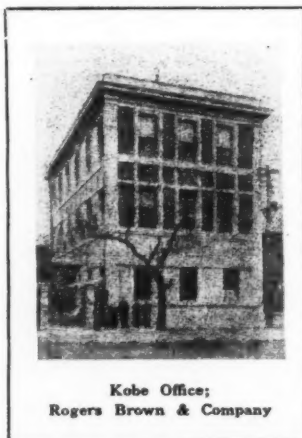
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Unsettled—Trade Awaiting Export Permits—Stocks Large—Supplies Pressing—Some Export Business Expected.

The situation in the oil market seems to depend very largely on the question of exports. The conference at Washington was a very important one, in regard to the possibility of the exports of cottonseed oil, and the decision, one way or the other, will have an important bearing on the developments in the near future. The claims presented were that restrictions on exports were resulting in a standing up of the flow of oil, and this worked back through the exporters to the refiners and through the refiners to the crude mills, and thence to the farmers, thereby keeping the seed back on the farm and preventing the crush which should be proceeding on a large scale at this time of the year, and resulting in unnecessary waste of seed, which should be converted into oil. The fact that the price of 17½¢ for crude oil means a difficult basis for refined oil in competition with other oils, and that it is resulting in piling up of considerable accumulations in stocks, also is an important factor in the entire market. The fact that permits were issued for the export of 100,000 bbls. of cottonseed oil a short time ago has relieved the market to a moderate extent,

but the situation is so acute that it is believed that only by a much wider scale of exports can the entire situation be relieved, so that there will be a resumption of large crushing operations, and a free movement of seed to market.

Another question of very great importance is whether the oil can be disposed of in connection with the position of competing oils, and also the low price for tallow; with tallow at 16½¢ for city specials, the price of refined cottonseed oil looks tremendously high, and also the price looks high when compared with the price of soya-bean or coconut oil. The only price with which comparison is at all favorable is that of lard, and the accumulations in the stocks of lard tend to indicate that there is an ample supply of fats for the time being, which are pressing on the market at a figure which means that lard is accumulating on account of the price.

On the other hand, the broad situation is that the supply of oils in the country and in the world will be needed just as soon as it is possible to determine where the oils shall go, and go in the most advantageous manner. Naturally the trade is anxious that the immediate opportunities should be taken advantage of, and whatever exports can be handled at the prices which prevail shall be immediately made, particularly when the freight is available, and the buyers are in the mood. It is pointed out that there is such a vast stock of copra and of coconut oil in the Far East that the movement of

these supplies to European markets will have a decided bearing on the demand for American oils of any kind. There was a report current that the Dutch government had put an embargo on the exports of copra from Java, and this was expected to have considerable bearing on the American position for copra and coconut oil. The stocks of both, however, are very large, and are pressing on the market, so that the situation is unsettled both in the East and on the coast. Whether it will straighten out will depend, without question, on the ability to ship some of this oil. There are reports of quite important orders, particularly from the northern neutral countries, and a report was current to the effect that a permit had been granted on 5,000 tons of oil, which would relieve the market to some extent. The argument is, however, that much larger exports are needed, and must come within a short time, or there will be a tremendous loss in business and also a loss on account of the high cost at which the oils are selling, and the feared decline in values which may come unless the market is relieved.

The estimates which have been current the past week regarding the cotton crop have failed to have any particular bearing on the market, because for the time being the question of the size of the cotton crop has been lost sight of in the general surrounding conditions, which affect the actual merchandizing of stocks of oil on hand, without any regard to what is in the future. The imports of foreign oils have continued on a large scale, and the supplies which are available

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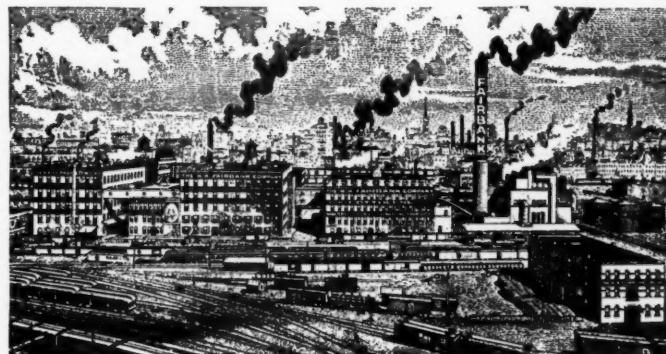
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on the coast and offerings to arrive have continued to cause an unsettled and depressed feeling. The report was current that there had been an important decline in ocean freights from Manchuria to Seattle, and as a result of this oil would be offered, in connection with the lower freights, at more favorable terms to buyers.

The soap trade has been comparatively indifferent and holding off, awaiting developments regarding the export disposal of oil, apparently figuring that unless the oils were taken care of for export there would be enough distress oil of one kind or another on the market to satisfy any requirements that might develop. Unless there is a material demand for soap itself, in large volume, it is questionable whether the demand in this connection will continue large, particularly as the elimination of the demand for glycerine will make an important factor in the relative price of soap, and in its disposal.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Spot oil was weaker with a slow inquiry and easier tone on the coast. Reports of fair Government purchases for export had little influence. Sellers' tanks f.o.b. the coast are quoted at 14½¢ asked. Spot is quoted at 17@17½¢.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is steady, but offerings are full. Domestic crude oil is quoted at 18¢ buyers' tanks, and Oriental oil at 17¼@17¢ sellers' tanks, and 17@17¼¢ buyers' tanks, f.o.b. the coast. Edible spot in bbls. at 21@22¢.

CORN OIL.—Demand for crude oil continues slow, but refined is in fair demand at \$1.85 per gallon. Crude is quoted at 17¼¢, in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is barely steady, with demand lacking. Offerings are not large and prices nominal. Manila oil is quoted at 15@15½¢, f.o.b. sellers' tanks. Ceylon dom., 16½@16¼¢, and Cochin dom., 18@18½¢.

PALM OIL.—The market is inactive, but the undertone is heavy. Prices are nominal. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18@18¼¢, nom., in bbls.; Nigar, —.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL AND COPAL IMPORTS.

The War Trade Board announce that they will consider applications for import licenses for copal and palm kernels, in a total amount for both together of not to exceed two thousand tons, from the Belgian Congo, for shipments so licensed will be subject to allocation to be made before January 1, 1919. Shipments so licensed will be subject to allocation by the Bureau of Imports.



The high excellence of our

"Buttercup" and "Snowflake"

**PEANUT AND COTTONSEED OILS**

has been long recognized by the trade.

Shipped in barrels and our own tank-cars—
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Instructions have been given to the American Consul in the Belgian Congo, in certifying invoices under these licenses, to give priority to shipments of palm oil over copal or palm kernels and to shipments of copal over palm kernels. He has been further instructed

not to certify any invoices for shipments of either copal or palm kernels which will cause the cargo which the vessel lifts from the Belgian Congo to exceed the cargo brought from the United States to the Belgian Congo.

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SUPERIOR QUALITY
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The only Exterminator of Rats and Mice that can be used where Food is manufactured or stored and requires no mixing or muzzing.

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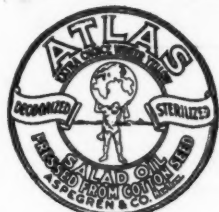
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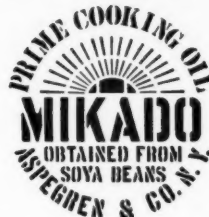
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HIGHER SEED FREIGHTS IN TEXAS.

Railroads propose to change rates on cottonseed in Texas. Already there is 25 per cent. flat increase on the cottonseed rates and the present proposal involves further increases of from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c. per cwt. on single line rates from 40 to 100 miles, and on joint line rates from 30 to 120 miles. It also involves increases on single line rates over 360 miles and joint line rates of 280 miles, these increases running as high as $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. per cwt. for long hauls. For distances between 140 and 260 miles there are decreases, and there is $\frac{1}{2}$ c. decrease on single line rates under 20 miles.

It seems the increases are within the distances where most of the cottonseed moves, and that the increases for the long distances will work a hardship on mills when the seed is bad or scarce in the vicinity of the mill. In a drouth year seed is frequently hauled several hundred miles.

Formerly the maximum rate was $17\frac{1}{2}$ c., increased in the Shreveport case to 21c., and under the 25 per cent. increase to $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. They now propose to increase this maximum by running the scale on out to 575 miles, where the rate would be 36c. single line and 38c. joint line.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government reports of exports of cottonseed oil for October show a total of 3,677,420 lbs., compared to 4,504,835 lbs. in October, 1917. For the ten months ending with October exports are reported as 100,297,370 lbs., compared to 118,591,946 lbs. for the same period a year ago.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils at the port of New York for the month of October are reported by the customs authorities as follows:

COCOANUT OIL.—British Guiana, 15,000 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 2,848,017 lbs.; total, 2,863,017 lbs.

CHINESE NUT OIL.—China, 20,344 lbs.

PALM OIL.—British West Africa, 4,114,525 lbs.; Colombia, 57,793 lbs.; total, 4,172,318 lbs.

OLIVE OIL.—Portugal, 3 gals.; Spain, 3 gals.; total, 6 gals.

PEANUT OIL.—Hongkong, 2,441 gals.

COCOANUT MEAT.—British East Indies, 429,490 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,395 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 196,064 lbs.; Honduras, 6,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,530 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 351,060 lbs.; total, 1,003,539 lbs.

IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and products at the port of New York for the month of October are reported as follows by the customs authorities:

BEEF AND VEAL.—Canada, 70,481 lbs.; Panama, 210,417 lbs.; total, 280,898 lbs.

LAMB AND MUTTON.—Canada, 63,026 lbs.

PORK.—Canada, 30,912 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Argentina, 291,121 lbs.; Australia, 134,400 lbs.; British India, 8,030 lbs.; China, 19,393 lbs.; Newfoundland, 5,225 lbs.; New Zealand, 10,916 lbs.; Panama, 7,844 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 1,980 lbs.; total, 479,509 lbs.

TALLOW.—China, 3,520 lbs.

CANNED MEATS AND OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.—Argentina, 21,982,715 lbs.; Brazil, 4,467,745 lbs.; Canada, 199,815 lbs.; French Africa, 9,400 lbs.; Uruguay, 1,413,358 lbs.; total, 28,013,033 lbs.

ANIMAL OILS.—Newfoundland, \$257,670.

TALLOW FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

The War Trade Board announces that, as an exception to List of Restricted Imports No. 2, Item 117, applications will be considered for licenses to import meat tallow as classified under paragraph 622 of the Tariff Act of 1913, when originating in and coming from the River Plate district (Argentina and Uruguay), in a total amount of not to exceed 3,000 tons per month. Allocation will be made by the War Trade Board.

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The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

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CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
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KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
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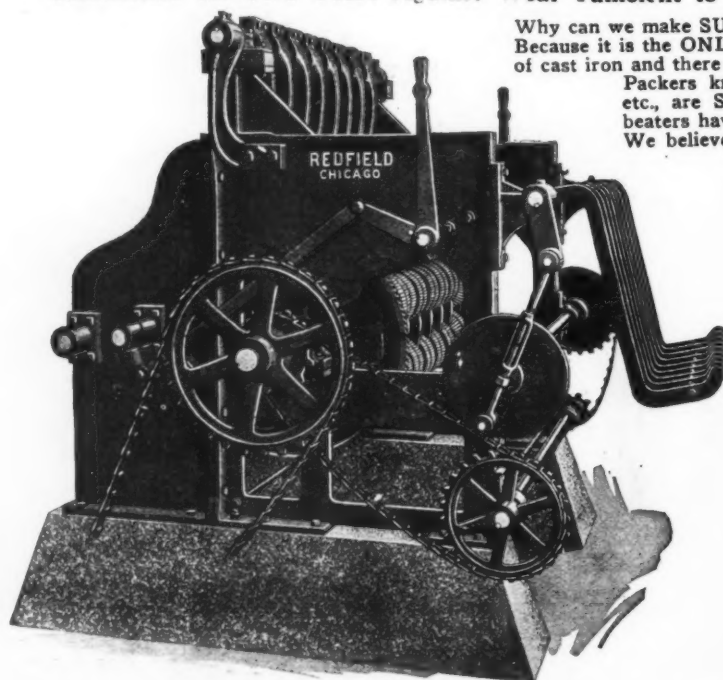
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Why can we make SUCH a guarantee?

Because it is the ONLY Hog Dehairer ever constructed ENTIRELY of cast iron and there are NO parts to wear out.

Packers know that machines built of angle bars, steel, etc., are SHORT LIVED in a packing plant, and belt beaters have proven a nuisance and very expensive.

We believe in the exclusive use of CAST IRON around packing houses, where practicable.

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The cut illustrates our No. 2-A machine with automatic power tub throw-out and hand discharge.

From 50 to 350 hogs per hour may be cleaned perfectly with this machine.

A slight pull of the hand lever discharges the hog. Built also with automatic feed and discharge when the maximum capacity is required.

Floor space 4' 9" x 7' 0", horse power 7½, weight 7,000 pounds.

NO BEATERS to replace. NOTHING to WEAR OUT and the corrugated cast iron scraping rings do not bruise nor mar the skin, yet they positively remove the scurf. A Master Mechanic of one of the largest packing houses in the country has stated, "There is NO MACHINE ON THE MARKET today which turns out as CLEAN hogs as your machine and the work it does on the heads is WONDERFUL."

Machines now in use in United States, Canada and Australia.

Write for prices, copies of letters from users and any further information desired.

327 S. LaSalle Street

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Chicago

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, December 6, 1918.—Market easy; prime Western, \$26.90@27; Middle West, \$26.60@26.70; city steam, 26¼@26½c.; refined Continent, \$29.25; South American, \$29.40; Brazil, kegs, \$30.40; compound, 23@24¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 6, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 377 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 6, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 144s. 6d.; New York, 141s.; picnic, 120s. 3d.; hams, long, 173s. 3d.; American cut, 170s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 151s. 6d.; long clear, 189s.; short back, 189s.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 157s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 159s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg) nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 73s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was easier, due to large receipts but met support from packers on the break.

Tallow.

Market weak, with sales of special at 16c. City special loose quoted at 16c.

Oleo Stearine.

Demand quiet and market weak. Oleo quoted at 22½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, December 6.—Hog receipts estimated 68,000. Left over, 22,617. Markets slow and steady; good, \$17.55. Cattle receipts, 12,000; sheep, 11,000.

Buffalo, December 6.—Hogs steady; 6,400 on sale, at \$17.80.

Kansas City, December 6.—Hogs steady, at \$15.85@17.70.

St. Joseph, December 6.—Hogs steady, at \$16.90@17.60.

Louisville, December 6.—Hogs steady, at \$17.

Sioux City, December 6.—Hogs steady, at \$17@17.45.

Indianapolis, December 6.—Hogs steady, at \$17.50@17.65.

Omaha, December 6.—Hogs strong, at \$16.75@17.60.

Cleveland, December 6.—Hogs steady, at \$17.75.

Detroit, December 6.—Hogs steady, at \$17.60.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to December 6, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 34,434 quarters; to the Continent, 82,140 quarters; on orders, 43,050 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 57,314 quarters; to the Continent, 131,510 quarters; on orders, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,572	35,800	29,749
Swift & Co.	10,027	28,200	40,498
Morris & Co.	6,990	16,000	13,937
Wilson & Co.	7,208	22,700	15,026
G. H. Hammond Co.	5,758	17,200	.....
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	585	13,400	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	5,833	.....	.....
Roberts & Oake, 9,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 9,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,400 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., Miller & Hart, 5,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 6,200 hogs; others, 23,800 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,065	16,931	2,005
Powder Packing Co.	1,526	.....	.....
Wilson & Co.	7,984	17,363	942
Swift & Co.	9,821	15,343	4,329
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,701	13,876	4,063
Morris & Co.	6,675	18,850	1,670
Others	611	523	24

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,680	12,091	3,891
Swift & Co.	9,573	14,397	6,595
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,265	18,459	11,446
Armour & Co.	5,825	15,688	6,043
Swartz & Co.	.....	588	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	4,154	.....
Lincoln Packing Co., 371 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 47 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 481 cattle; Cudahy Bros. Co., 231 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	5,790	11,474	2,532
Swift & Co.	5,069	12,238	3,157
Armour & Co.	5,505	6,004	3,061
East Side Packing Co.	.....	3,175	.....
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	2,236	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	788	3,107	125
Sartorius Provision Co.	.....	515	.....
Carondelet Packing Co.	.....	105	.....
American Packing Co.	.....	1,123	.....
Krey Packing Co.	.....	3,531	.....
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	.....	609	.....
Hell Packing Co.	.....	1,329	.....

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 30, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	60,255
Kansas City	41,475
Omaha	16,416
East St. Louis	20,472
St. Joseph	12,711
Cudahy	588
Sioux City	6,022
South St. Paul	15,222
Fort Worth	14,000
Indianapolis	5,060
New York and Jersey City	11,881
Philadelphia	2,141
Oklahoma City	11,048

HOGS.	
Chicago	263,757
Kansas City	70,410
Omaha	80,850
East St. Louis	49,895
St. Joseph	54,581
Sioux City	43,268
Cudahy	23,693
Cedar Rapids	15,287
Ottumwa	10,077
South St. Paul	27,148
Fort Worth	11,000
Indianapolis	34,963
New York and Jersey City	29,462
Philadelphia	6,535
Oklahoma City	16,321

SHEEP.	
Chicago	104,286
Kansas City	13,680
Omaha	24,335
East St. Louis	9,641
St. Joseph	5,758
Cudahy	671
Sioux City	7,652
South St. Paul	7,433
Fort Worth	3,000
Indianapolis	154
New York and Jersey City	42,001
Philadelphia	6,593
Oklahoma City	201

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 2, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	6,132	2,319	29,094	17,977
New York	3,141	3,718	8,784	9,176
Central Union	2,608	537	4,123	2,309
Totals	11,881	6,574	42,001	29,462
Totals last week	14,949	8,607	35,683	26,945

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	25,882	3,000
Kansas City	800	1,023	.....
Omaha	600	5,594	.....
St. Louis	1,500	2,126	300
St. Joseph	100	4,000	.....
Sioux City	100	5,000	500
St. Paul	2,800	2,000	600
Oklahoma City	200	.....	.....
Fort Worth	500	500	.....
Milwaukee	.....	6,100	.....
Denver	600	300	8,200
Louisville	200	2,000	100
Wichita	50	339	.....
Indianapolis	200	20,000	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	300	3,100	100
Buffalo	900	5,500	1,600
Cleveland	400	10,000	200
Portland, Ore.	55	271	288
New York	800	2,430	4,340

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918.

Chicago	28,000	44,479	44,000
Kansas City	27,000	21,027	16,000
Omaha	13,300	10,004	13,100
St. Louis	9,500	12,817	1,700
St. Joseph	4,500	8,000	800
Sioux City	6,700	7,000	2,500
St. Paul	10,000	10,000	30,000
Oklahoma City	3,500	2,000	600
Milwaukee	.....	721	.....
Louisville	1,700	8,000	100
Detroit	.....	3,500	.....
Wichita	.....	347	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	13,000	.....
Pittsburgh	2,400	7,500	7,500
Cincinnati	3,300	3,326	100
Buffalo	5,500	19,200	12,000
Cleveland	1,300	12,000	2,000
New York	4,155	4,370	13,480

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918.

Chicago	21,000	53,333	25,000
Kansas City	18,000	28,641	5,000
Omaha	12,500	17,711	12,600
St. Louis	7,300	12,004	3,800
St. Joseph	3,000	16,000	2,000
Sioux City	3,300	11,000	1,000
St. Paul	4,800	10,000	4,400
Milwaukee	.....	2,794	.....
Denver	3,800	3,300	14,000
Louisville	500	3,000	100
Detroit	.....	4,120	.....
Wichita	.....	3,191	.....
Indianapolis	550	13,000	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	1,000	4,062	200
Buffalo	950	13,000	3,400
Cleveland	500	10,000	800
Portland, Ore.	1,240	350	.....
New York	740	3,075	6,580

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

Chicago	11,000	28,673	19,000
Kansas City	18,000	29,507	5,000
Omaha	11,000	22,035	13,500
St. Louis	9,200	9,500	1,300
St. Joseph	.....	26,000	.....
Sioux City	.....	12,000	.....
St. Paul	.....	14,000	.....
Milwaukee	.....	6,780	.....
Louisville	.....	3,000	.....
Detroit	.....	3,970	.....
Wichita	.....	2,501	.....
Indianapolis	.....	10,000	.....
Cincinnati	1,000	4,097	300
Buffalo	500	5,100	3,000
Cleveland	.....	10,000	.....
New York	2,920	3,470	7,550

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

Chicago	23,000	75,000	24,000
Kansas City	6,000	13,000	4,000
Omaha	8,000	15,000	8,500
St. Louis	6,500	28,000	2,700
St. Joseph	.....	15,000	.....
Sioux City	.....	8,000	.....
St. Paul	.....	15,000	.....
Milwaukee	.....	14,268	.....
Louisville	.....	2,000	.....
Detroit	.....	3,680	.....
Wichita	.....	2,824	.....
Indianapolis	.....	8,000	.....
Cincinnati	1,500	8,500	400
Cleveland	.....	7,000	.....
New York	610	2,880	3,970

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

Chicago	13,000	57,000	15,000
Kansas City	3,000	13,000	1,000
Omaha	3,000	11,000	6,000
St. Louis	3,000	14,000	600
St. Joseph	2,200	7,500	500
Sioux City	1,800	5,500	1,800
St. Paul	3,500	16,000	3,100
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	4,500	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	300
Denver	2,700	500	200

IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and products at the port of New York reported during the past week are as follows: From Buenos Aires—52,535 cases meats, 318 bundles of sheepskins, 12 bundles hair. From Cape Town—13 bundles sheepskins, 20 casks of casings. From Panama—900 forequarters of beef, 900 hindquarters of beef, 126 barrels grease, 179 sacks hoofs, 264 sacks horns.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady and continue to rule active. Following the large trading in branded cows and extreme light Texas steers in November and December take-off at 22@23c. respectively, another sale is reported by a big packer of 10,000 heavy native cows at 27c. for November, December and January take-off. Supplies are now well cleaned up out West as all the natives were previously sold, and since the light branded hides were moved this week there is very little available. Four of the five big packers were involved in the trading and it is believed when totals will be announced that close to 300,000 hides will have moved. Heavy native steers are quoted at 29c.; heavy Texas steers, 27c.; light Texas steers, 26c.; extreme light Texas steers, 23c.; butt brands, 27c.; Colorados, 26c.; branded cows, 22c.; native cows, 27c. for heavies and 23c. for lights; native bulls 20½c. and branded bulls 18½c.; January kill 1c. less. Small packer hides steady. A sale was reported of 10,000 small packer native cows by a Michigan dealer of October to January inclusive take-off at the full maximums plus 1 per cent. commission.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. No new trading reported around the market today. A few offerings of buffs were noted at full maximum prices, but no sales were effected. There is a good demand for 25@45 lbs. hides and when offered are quickly taken by buyers at top prices. All weight hides are nominally quoted at 18½@20c. delivered basis as to assortments, descriptions and sections. Heavy steers here are quoted at 23½c.; heavy cows are quoted at 22½c.; buffs are offered at 20½c.; extremes are in good demand from all sections and are nominally quoted at 21½c. when available. Bulls are quoted at 16½c.; branded country hides are quoted at 16½c.; glue hides are nominal at 13@13½c. North-western hides slow. Dealers report few offerings and limited collections from this section. The Minneapolis market is quiet and no recent trading of any account is reported. Heavy steers are quoted at 23½c.; heavy cows are quoted at 22½c.; buffs are quoted at 20½c.; extremes are held at 21½c. Bulls are listed at 16½c. Calfskins are strong and the demand continues for these right along. Offerings are light and it is difficult to locate available supplies. Calfskins are strong and quoted at 34@35c. as to descriptions. Light calfskins are quoted at \$2.50. Deacons are offered at \$2.30 up as to assortments. Kipskins are quoted at 22½@26c. as to run. Hides are strong and in good demand at \$6.50@7 flat.

CALFSKINS steady to strong. There is a good call for calfskins of all descriptions. The general market is closely sold up, and very few offerings are noted. Brokers report many inquiries for skins of all varieties. Chicago cities are closely sold up on previous business of November, December and January sales at 40c. Previous to November packer skins sold at 44c. for the Northerns and 40c. for the Southern. Country run of skins quoted at 34c. Light calf is quoted at \$2.50. Deacons at \$2.30 and up as to salting. Cities quoted at 10c. premium. Kipskins are quoted at 22½@26c. as to descriptions.

HORSE HIDES steady to strong and closely sold up. All recent sales were at maximum prices. City renderers are quoted at \$7.50. Cities and countries No. 1 and 2, \$6.25 @7. Southern countries, \$6. Ponies and glues at half price. Horse fronts, \$4.75@5.50.

HOGSKINS steady and in small supply. Regular country run are quoted at \$1.15@1.40. Rejected pigs and glues are quoted at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips are quoted at 10@12c.; No. 2, 8½@9½c., and No. 3 at 5@6½c.

SHEEP PELTS.—Packer skins developed a little activity last week and one of the packers sold a sizable quantity running back about four weeks in salting at \$3.20. A few cars of later take-off sold at full price of \$3.35. There is an improvement noted in the quality of the late take-off and packers are asking full maximum prices on all lots. Outside city and country packer pelts are quoted at a range of \$3@3.25 according to lot, salting and quality. Late take-off packer, sheep and lamb are quoted firm at \$3.35.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Locally the market continues to rule firm with offerings noted of native stock mostly. At outside points hides are holding steady with a sale reported of about 1,500 packer extremes at the full maximums. In small packer hides the market in nearby sections is well sold up until the first of February. A small sale is noted of 400 Jersey City small packer cows at 5 per cent. under the maximums, due to it not being a carload lot.

COUNTRY HIDES.—This market continues to rule steady with a few sales reported right along. Some tanners are not showing a keen interest in offerings, while others are willing to take on everything that is offered out. Offerings generally of all descriptions are small. Negotiations are pending for a lot of Southern hides, but deal is held up because seller wants full maximums for his less than carload lots, while buyer is willing to take on the hides at the usual 5 per cent. reduction. Contract expected to be signed momentarily. Western hides are steady with trading continually being effected in all weight hides and in extremes at full maximums as was noted yesterday. New York State, New England, etc., all weight hides are firm and further small lots were reported sold today at 19c. At outside points some inquiry is noted for country buffs and extremes, but not many hides are offered. Full maximums realized.

CALFSKINS.—A good inquiry continues to be noted for light weight skins with supplies well sold up. New York cities are almost cleaned up till the first of February with one or two exceptions, these collectors selling from month to month. Last sales were at \$3.60, \$4.50, \$5.40. There are a few heavy weight kips of November forward salting offered at full maximums. Philadelphia reports a sale of 10,000 skins at 10½@20c. under maximums according to quality. New York State and vicinity skins are firm and selling at \$3.35, \$4.25, \$5.15 for mixed cities and countries; countries alone 10c. less.

HORSEHIDES.—Market well sold up, with most collectors sold up till February 1. A

number of collectors are selling their hides separately for butts, fronts and tails with a sale noted lately at full maximums for the butts and fronts and 25c. each for tails.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market is very firm with cables received stating that Scandinavia is bidding 2½c. a pound above our maximums for frigorifico steers and cows. Packers, however, are not offering, preferring to wait until the first of the year and see what will take place. The lots of hides that are reported offered at maximums are from second hands and poor stuff which accounts for the price. In the spot market there are no changes.

PROVISION AND LARD MARKETS.

(Continued from page 21.)

on the basis of 17½c. continued another month shows that the orders have been of enough volume to relieve the market and prevent any accumulation and pressure for domestic account, which is reflected in the stock statement. This stock statement, at Chicago, follows:

	Nov. 30, 1918.	Oct. 31, 1918.	Nov. 30, 1917.
Pork, new, bbls....	419	464	1,377
Pork, old, bbls....	5,025	7,441	476
Pork, other bbls....	43,185	47,977	17,905
Lard, new, lbs....	7,988,676	6,101,855	4,963,326
Lard, old, lbs....	8,789,363	8,557,348	9,638,108
Lard, other, lbs....	22,948,243	13,752,428	6,100,675
Short Ribs, lbs....	1,492,421	5,789,161	2,135,945
Total meats, lbs....	101,911,059	97,233,674	68,524,839
All Products, lbs....	150,475,000	136,263,000	92,981,000

A very interesting report was issued by a leading western commission house during the week, to the effect that the increase in the number of hogs in the country, as of the month of November, was equal to about ten per cent compared with last year, the figures being based on the Jan. 1 total. This made the total number of hogs in the country about 78,500,000, but the point was overlooked that the natural kill from the middle of November to the end of December would absorb about five million hogs, so that the estimated increase would be reduced to the extent of this figure. Private estimates have generally indicated that the increase in the number of hogs in the country ranged from eight to fifteen percent, while the movement of hogs, as shown by the packing operations, has been approximately thirty per cent over last year, showing that either the farmers were marketing hogs more freely than the increase in the number of hogs warranted, or that the estimates of the number of hogs in the country were not commensurate with the actual supply.

BEEF.—The market is quiet and strong. Mess, \$35@36; packet, \$37@38; family, \$40@42; East India, \$62@63.

LARD.—Locally the market is dull but steady. Quoted: City, 26½c.; Continental, \$29.25; South America, \$29.40; Brazilian kegs, \$30.40; compounds, 23@24½c., nom.

PORK.—The local market was sharply higher. Quoted: Mess, \$48½@49; clear, \$45@53, and family, \$53@55.

DEMAND FOR MEAT PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 21.)

has been prepared for export and will be shipped out as soon as transportation is available.

It is our opinion that lard will disappear some day like snow after a spring rain. All edible fats are selling high. Butter is retailing around 70c. and oleomargarine around 35c. The coarser fats are no longer in demand for the manufacturing of glycerine for explosives and the export demand cannot be provided for for the reason that the Government will not issue permits at the present time for the shipment of the coarser greases. This temporarily is against the price of lard.

Meats are being rushed for first relief and given preference over all other foods, but it is only a matter of a short time, expert grease men say, when transportation will be so improved that all kinds of fats will follow the meats in liberal volume, and sentiment will no doubt change quickly in regard to fat values.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Dec. 4.

On the open market we have had a rattling good trade, the three days' receipts totaling approximately 60,000 cattle as compared to 86,000 for the same period a week ago, and the pre-Thanksgiving slump in prices has practically been regained. During the first part of this week finished beefs sold on the open market from \$19.25@20.25; choice, weighty grades from \$18.25@19.25; the bulk of the good, weighty corn-fed steers from \$16.50@18; medium to good kinds, \$14@16; with short-fed 900 to 1,100-lb. steers from \$12@14, and cheap killers with a little weight from \$9.50@11.50.

The fairly moderate receipts of cattle have included only a reasonable percentage of butcher-stuff and the market is anywhere from 50c.@\$1.25 higher than a week ago, the least improvement being on canners and cutters, while the greatest advance has been on yearling cattle such as suffered the most just before Thanksgiving.

Effective midnight Wednesday, December 4, the permit system for shipping hogs was discontinued, and hogs can be shipped without any restrictions whatsoever, excepting that the zone loading arrangement will have to be lived up to the same as heretofore, and whenever the markets are glutted with an over-supply of hogs the railroad administration will issue an embargo against the shipping of hogs for a day or two until the congestion is relieved. Of vital interest also is the announcement that the January price for hogs has been fixed on the same basis as the December price, namely a daily average minimum of \$17.50 for packers' droves, with the further understanding that no hogs except throw-outs are to be sold for less than \$16.50, but throw-outs include pigs weighing up to 150 lbs., which is the same as the December arrangement and which should have the effect of lessening the heavy percentage of light and underweight hogs which surely can be profitably fed to a better finish. Opening 10c. higher. Wednesday's trade closed with the early advance lost, and while a few choice hogs sold early from \$17.80@17.95 with an extreme top of \$18, closing prices were as follows: Choice hogs, \$17.70@17.80; mixed butchers, \$17.40@17.60; good class of mixed hogs, \$17.25@17.45; rough heavy packing in small lots, \$16.75@17; with healthy 110 to 140-lb. pigs from \$14.50@15.50.

While there have been fairly liberal receipts of sheep and lambs since the week opened, the market has held very strong and active, with lamb values advancing during the first two days of the week 15 to 30c. per cwt. above the level of last week's close. Wednesday morning found receipts estimated at 16,000 head, but indications pointed to a much increased supply over that number, with early sales about on the level of the previous session. Prevailing quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$15@15.35; poor to medium, \$14@14.50; culls, \$10@12; good to choice yearlings, \$11@11.75; fat wethers, \$10@10.50; good to choice ewes, \$9@9.50; poor to medium, \$7@8; culls, \$4@6; breeding ewes, \$12@13; feeding lambs, \$14@14.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 3.

Cattle receipts today were 18,000, following 31,000 yesterday; market strong on desirable cattle both yesterday and today with a higher tendency top today \$17, odd head \$17.75. Hog supply today was 25,000, yesterday 21,000; market 10@15c. higher yesterday; steady today, top, \$17.70. Sheep receipts today 5,000, yesterday 15,000; market strong to 10c. higher; lambs, \$15.15; ewes, \$9.15.

Corn is costing Iowa and Illinois feeders \$1.25@1.35 per bushel, but Kansas and Missouri feeders must add the freight from Iowa or Illinois, which reduces feeding ac-

cordingly in Kansas and Missouri. The fed cattle that are coming are in fair flesh and sell at \$14.25 @15.50 in most cases, a few upwards to \$17.50, but no prime cattle have been received for ten days, though they are wanted up to \$19.50 here. Western range beef cattle continue to come freely and some good-sized shipments are loading in Colorado this week, about the last of the season. Sales of these steers weighing 950@1,050 lbs., at \$13@15.35; cows, \$7.50@11; canners, \$5.25@6; heavy native cows worth up to \$12.50; veals, \$11@13.50.

Packers invariably show their need of hogs from day to day, notwithstanding they start out bidding lower each morning. This causes markets to average 10@15c. higher at the close than on the opening and few hogs are sold on the early market. Packers paid \$17.70 for heavy hogs today and outside buyers paid the same price for medium weights; best light hogs, \$17.60; bulk of sales, \$17.25@17.60. Quality averages fairly good and the average weight of all the hogs last week was 185 lbs. here, which was 12 lbs. heavier than the average for the month of October this year. Stock pig trade is active, prices stronger this week, sales of pigs before being vaccinated \$13@14.50.

Best fat lambs sold at \$15.15 today, which was the highest price paid during the last ten days, most of the lambs selling to killers at \$14.50@15, feeding lambs \$12.50@13.50, with a fair number of the latter available. Fat sheep are strong, also, best ewes \$9.15 both yesterday and today, choice yearlings worth \$12.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 3.

Thanksgiving week was no different this year than in past years and had its usual restraining influence on receipts. Our count in the cattle yards totals 26,000 for the week ending today, the lightest week we have had in many months. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week we had a few fairly good cattle, some of which sold around \$17 and some mixed yearlings and heifers that sold up to \$15.50, but outside of these few lots the quality of the offerings all week has been extremely plain. The market broke sharply up to last Saturday, at which time it was about \$1 lower on steers and \$1@1.50 lower on butcher stock than the week's opening. On Monday and Tuesday of this week, however, conditions have very materially changed and prices are from 35@50c., and in spots even more over last Saturday. In fact, some of the buyers insist that, quality considered, the cattle market on the bulk of the good killing kinds is about steady with last week's high time.

Hog receipts total 52,000 for the week. The "permit system" has hardly had a fair trial yet, but up to the present time it has not worked as satisfactorily as could be desired. For instance, today, Tuesday, our receipts are only about 7,000, not half enough to go around and only about half of the number we expect on Tuesday. The quality of the offerings has been fair, and while there has been some fluctuation the trend of prices have been

to a higher basis all week. At this writing it is 30@45c. higher than a week ago with the exception of pigs and rough hogs, which are quoted as steady. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.65@18.20; good heavys, \$18@18.20; rough, \$16.40@16.50; light, \$17.60@17.90; pigs, \$13@16; bulk, \$17.65@18.10.

As in other departments the sheep receipts last week were extremely light, there being only about 7,500 for the week ending today. The market has held to a steady basis with a stronger tendency, with lambs topping the market at \$15.75. The lamb price in the latter part of the week was somewhat off, but it was due to the quality rather than the market. Mutton sheep are swinging around the \$9 mark and choppers around \$7.50. There were no yearlings at all in the offerings this week.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Dec. 3.

The run of cattle has been rather heavy of late, but has been letting up a little. Last week there were some 38,000 head here, and the November run was 201,200 head, next the heaviest November run on record. Prices have held up reasonably well right along for the good corn fed as well as range beefs, but it has been a slow and uncertain deal for the medium and common stuff that has made up the bulk of the offerings. Really prime corn fed beefs are quoted at \$17@18.50, but bulk of the good natives are selling around \$14.50@16.50, the common to fair kinds going all the way from \$10.50 to \$13.50 and on down. Western rangers are selling at a very wide spread, from \$8.50 to \$16.50, the fair to good grass beefs very largely at \$11.50@14.50. The outlet for the cows and heifers of all grades has shown some improvement and they are selling at a range of \$4.50@12, the fair to good butcher and beef stock mostly at \$7@9. Veal calves are steady at \$7.50@13.50, and bulls, stags, etc., stronger at \$6.50@10.

Movement of hogs is not letting up any, but the quality is deteriorating and the average weight last month was 240 pounds as against 260 pounds a year ago. Receipts last week were 68,000 head and last month 239,500 head, nearly 70 per cent heavier than a year ago. Fluctuations are within a comparatively narrow range owing to the food administration's established minimum of \$17. Demand from both packers and shippers is active and the desirable light and butcher loads are strongly favored by all classes of buyers, while the rough packing loads as well as underweight hogs are sharply discriminated against, and they sell at the bottom of the list. There were 17,000 hogs here today and prices were about a dime off. Tops brought \$17.60 as against \$17.75 last Tuesday and bulk of the trading was at \$17.25@17.50, as against \$17.20@17.50 a week ago.

No great change has been going on in the market for sheep and lambs, as receipts have been of very moderate proportions and it is the "in between" season. Demand has held up fairly well, however, for both fat stock and feeder grades, and for the most part prices are in about the same notches as a week ago. Fat lambs are selling at a range of \$11@15; yearlings at \$9.75@10.75; wethers at \$9@10.25, and ewes at \$7@9.

Hide Brooms



Never in the history of any business has it been more important to buy the very best than in the present times. Our Hide Brooms are especially made for sweeping Hides.

References: The largest Packing Houses in the U. S. and Canada.

Get our quotations.

DESHLER BROOM FACTORY

DESHLER
NEBRASKA

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

INCORPORATIONS.

Marks, Miss.—The Leach-Nobles Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

ICE NOTES.

Spring Valley, Wis.—Creamery belonging to A. L. Halverson has been burned.

De Funiak Springs, Fla.—G. Schlet of Chicago, has completed plans for a cold storage plant and sausage factory at this place.

COLD STORAGE SPACE AVAILABLE.

Owing to the demands of the Army and Navy for cold-storage space, even though the war is over, and the consequent shortage of such space for ordinary commercial uses, the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, is obtaining reports from public cold-storage warehouses as to cold-storage and freezer space available as of November 16, 1918. A tabulation of the reports already received shows 262,013 cubic feet of sharp freezer space and 781,603 cubic feet of ordinary freezer space unoccupied and not contracted for on the above date. Of this space, 89,390 cubic feet may be used for the storage of frozen fish.

The sharp freezer space is chiefly in Massachusetts and Virginia, the remainder being in Minnesota, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. The ordinary freezer space is largely in Massachusetts, Missouri, and Pennsylvania, lesser

storage capacity being available in Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Nebraska, New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Space available for the storage of fish is reported in Boston, Minneapolis, New York, and Erie.

SECRETARY HOUSTON'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 15.)

The estimated 1918 production of beef, 8,500,000,000 pounds, compares with 7,384,007,000 pounds in 1917; 10,500,000,000 pounds of pork compares with 8,450,148,000; 495,000,000 pounds of mutton and goat meat compared with 491,205,000; 8,429,000,000 gallons of milk produced in 1918 was 141,000,000 gallons more than the 1917 production; 299,921,000 pounds of wool, 18,029,000 pounds more than 1917; 1,921,000,000 dozens of eggs, 37,000,000 dozens more; 589,000,000 head of poultry, 11,000,000 more.

Work of the Department During War.

"It would require a volume even to outline all the things which the Department of Agriculture has done," the report states. "It stimulated production, increasingly controlled plant and animal diseases, reducing losses from the cattle tick, hog cholera, tuberculosis, predatory animals, and crop pests, and, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, rendered assistance to the farmers in securing labor. It safeguarded seed stocks and secured and distributed good seeds to farmers for cash at cost; acted jointly with the Treasury Department in making loans from the President's special fund to distressed farmers in drouth-stricken sections; aided in transferring stock from the drouth areas; greatly assisted

in the marketing of farm products, and, under enormous difficulties, helped the farmers to secure a larger supply of fertilizers. At the direction of the President, it is administering under license the control of the stock-yards and of the ammonia, fertilizer and farm-equipment industries."

In looking at the prospects ahead the report says:

More Livestock and Fats Needed.

"Two things seem to be clear. One is that for a considerable period the world will have need particularly of a larger supply than normal of certain livestock, and especially of fats. We must not fail, therefore, to adopt every feasible means of economically increasing these things; and, as a part of our program, we shall give thought to the securing of an adequate supply of feedstuffs and to the eradication and control of all forms of

A Fair Bargain

It is unjust to charge too much for Refrigerating Machinery, and poor business policy to charge too little.

There is a point between where the buyer and seller must meet to conclude a fair bargain.

No transaction is ever entirely satisfactory that is not mutually beneficial. Goodwill never becomes an asset of any Manufacturer who charges too much for his product, and no Manufacturer can be successful who sells at less than a fair profit. Either the customer suffers or the firm sooner or later goes out of business. When you buy on the basis of price alone you generally pay for it and then some. Quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten.

If you are interested in Mechanical Refrigeration, we can furnish a plant to meet your local conditions at a fair price, all things considered.

The Quality and Service Guarantees back of all York Products should lead you to give us a chance at your business. Our interest in every plant after it is erected is a further protection to you and an assurance of our good intentions.

An inquiry from you will have our careful attention.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.



THERMOSEAL SCALES

have little or no vibration. Improved construction has made this scale rapid, reliable and thoroughly accurate regardless of temperature changes. Special regulating device keeps the scale in constant accurate adjustment.

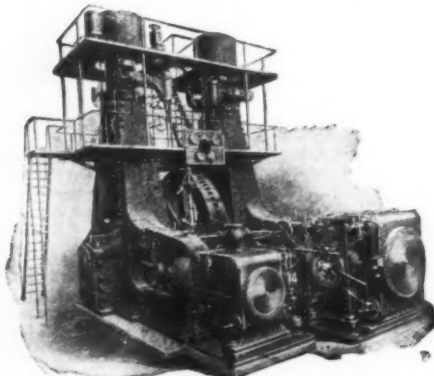
Send for literature regarding the Thermo Seal Scale.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Fitch Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1892

New York, N. Y.
Dallas, Texas

Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.

Baltimore, Md.
Atlanta, Ga.
Los Angeles, Cal.



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which can be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Hellriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Key-stone Warehouse Co., Seneca St.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Detroit—Newman Bros., Inc.; Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuis & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvoré & Co.

animal disease. The department has already taken steps in this direction and has issued a circular containing detailed suggestions."

Increasing the Meat Supply.

Campaigns for increased production have given especially fruitful results in respect to pigs and poultry, it is recorded. Indications are that the increase of 15 per cent in pork production this year over 1917, asked for by the Food Administration, will be realized, at least in weight if not in number of hogs. Poultry and eggs also show a material increase and enormous quantities of the latter were preserved by householders in the season of plenty for use in time of scarcity.

Steps were taken also to encourage the growing of cattle and sheep, but results are naturally slower with these animals than with pigs and poultry.

In fighting animal diseases the department finished work that in December, 1917, resulted in the freeing of 67,308 square miles in the Southern States from cattle fever ticks, and

that in December of this year will add 79,217 more square miles to the cleaned area.

Losses from hog cholera in the year ending March 31, 1918, amounted to only \$32,000,000, as compared with \$75,000,000 in 1914, a reduction of more than 50 per cent in less than five years. Thus the death rate from hog cholera has been reduced from 144 a thousand in 1897 and 118 in 1914 to 42 in 1917, the lowest in 35 years, as the result of methods of control involving farm sanitation, quarantine and the application of anti-hog cholera serum. Through treating immature pigs with serum and allowing them to be shipped out as stockers and feeders it is believed that during the last year the nation's pork supply was increased about 40,000,000 pounds.

Efforts to eradicate tuberculosis are concentrated on driving the disease from herds of pure-bred cattle, with the object later of attacking the disease in swine and of driving it from circumscribed areas. An accredited list of pure-bred cattle herds from which breeding stock may be secured with reasonable assur-

ance that it is free from tuberculosis has been established. Further progress is recorded in the eradication of parasitic and other diseases that for many years have exacted great annual tribute from livestock on American farms.

Market News Services Extended.

The market news services established by the department on a relatively small scale were enlarged until at the close of the fiscal year there were approximately 90 branch offices distributing market information to all sections of the country over practically 14,000 miles of leased wires. The services cover fruits and vegetables, livestock and meats, dairy and poultry products, grain, hay and feed and seeds. The local market reporting service, conducted primarily for the benefit of growers and consumers, has been extended until now it covers 16 cities. The food products inspection service, through which shippers may receive reports of condition, is now in operation in 36 important markets.

EXPERIENCE—CLOSE STUDY—EVER-PRESENT

CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO EXCEL—all factors of proven value—account for our today's pleasant prestige and warrant the statement that in THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN PLANT IN THE WORLD, building Insulated DOORS and allied products exclusively, we are producing what we know to be THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR THE USER, and

The Universally Recognized World's Standard Doors

GREENWALD PACKING Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

"'Jones' Doors were installed when plant was built, over 12 years ago, and have had absolutely no trouble with them."

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR Co., Ltd.,
Canada.

"Our Coolers and Freezers are mostly equipped with your doors. In fact we adopted it as Standard throughout our plant, as we find them substantially made and the insulation perfect. We also find the Hardware stands up better than on any other door we have seen or tried."

THE WASHINGTON MARKET,
Washington, D. C.

"The doors supplied by you, in use at both plants, have been in every way satisfactory, and we think the Jamison door is the best on the market."



OSCAR MAYER & Bro., Chicago, Ill.

"Practically our entire plant is now equipped with your doors and we are very glad that this is the case. Your equipment has always given us good satisfaction."

LOUISVILLE SOAP Co., Louisville, Ky.

"Coolers at one of our plants are equipped with your doors, which have given us such satisfaction we wish to improve the doors at our old plant. We would not be warranted in throwing out the doors but would like the type hardware you supply."

GALVESTON ICE & C. S. Co.,
Galveston, Texas.

"The 27 or more doors furnished us when our plant was erected in 1913 have given perfect satisfaction in every particular. Material and workmanship in your doors come up to most severe tests."

"JAMISON" original "Jones" and "Noequal" Types of Doors

Realizing the importance of efficient refrigeration and preservation of Foodstuffs it has been strongly impressed upon our entire organization, whose services, together with our modern facilities, are being constantly utilized to capacity in most judicious handling of the large volume of business we are being favored with. Investigation will disclose the importance of your insisting upon a "JAMISON" Original "Jones" or "Noequal" Type of DOOR—Catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

P. O. Box 39, HAGERSTOWN, MD., U. S. A.

A Dependable Soap

The Shortest Cut to Cleanliness

Every packing house and factory should stock its lavatories with

Armour's

Motorists' and Mechanics' Soap Paste

It quickly removes grease and dirt from the hands. It is an important item in every program of sanitation in every factory and packing plant that hands be thoroughly cleansed. There's time saved by its use to every employee—in the aggregate it spells many dollars to you.

Nothing like this Soap Paste on the market. The most stubborn grease stains disappear like magic when brought into contact with this peerless preparation.

*"For Every Soap Demand
There's An Armour Brand"*

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

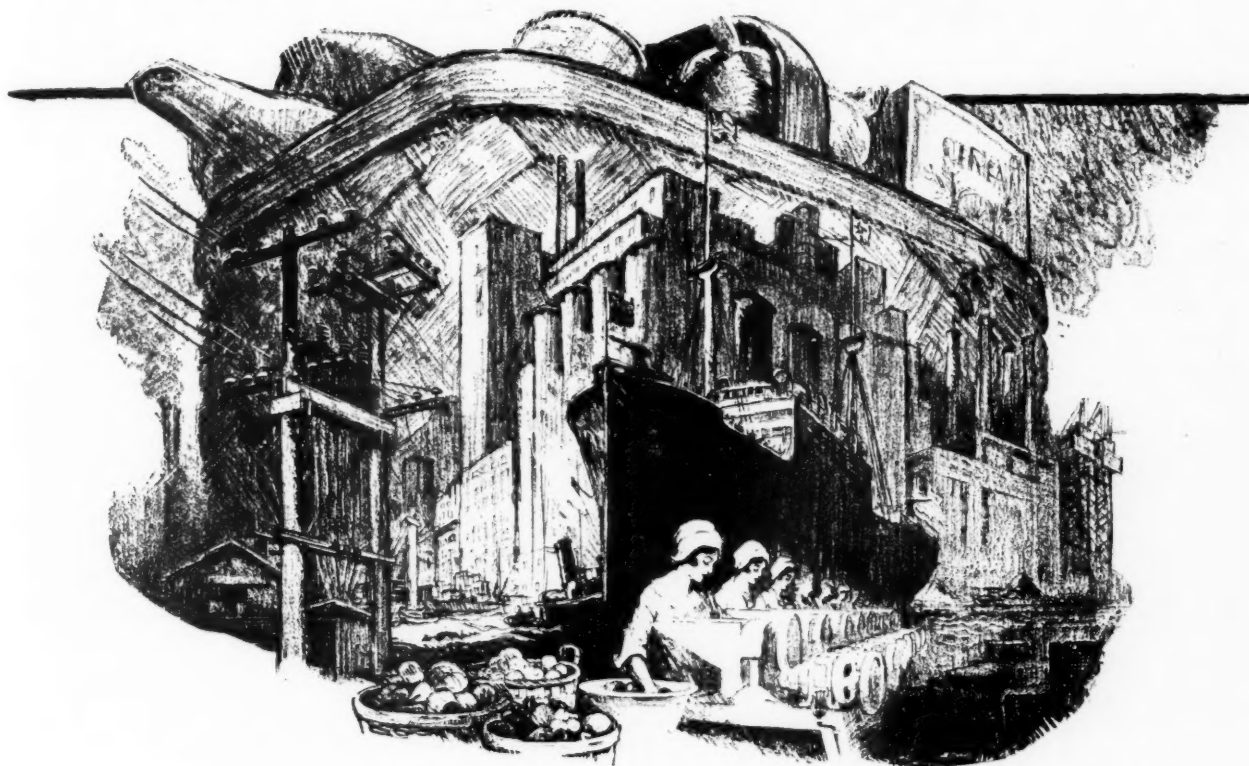
Soap Department

1355 W. 35th Street

Chicago



Every electrical engineering and manufacturing facility of this company is being applied "without stint or limit" to the vital business of winning the war



"The World must be Fed!" and Electric Power helps fill the market basket

Millions of men in our own and Allied lands are taken from the production of food; thousands of acres are laid waste in France, and to America falls the task of meeting the world's need for food.

Sowing more grain, planting more vegetables, raising more cattle, imposes heavy burdens upon packers, canners and the entire food industry. Meat must be dressed and preserved; vegetables and fruits must be promptly utilized, and grain harvested and stored.

Electric power helps shoulder this gigantic task. In the packing house, electric motors and control apparatus operate conveyors and countless machines for meat packing, refrigeration and the manufacture of by-products, speeding up production, saving labor and cutting manufacturing costs.

In the canning industry, potatoes are pared, peas shelled, meat and vegetables sliced, and cans and jars filled and conveyed to storage


and shipping platforms, by electric power. In elevating and cleaning grain, milling it into flour, manufacturing grain-packaged foods, and in the mixing of dough in our large bakeries, the electric motor is not only saving time and labor but is also helping to maintain the high standard of cleanliness in our food factories.

Many of America's food institutions summoned G-E industrial specialists to their aid in solving production problems. And the great manufacturing facilities of the General Electric Company gave timely assistance in furnishing the necessary electrical equipment to increase each plant's capacity.

Just as the food industry has shattered all previous records in production, so other industries, no less vital in the great task confronting the nation, can also set new standards in output by the correct application of electric power to their needs. This may not necessarily mean the purchasing of new electrical equipment.

G-E engineering specialists have been known to effect important savings in power and increases in production by rearrangements of equipment already installed. Their services are at the disposal of all manufacturers engaged in essential war work.

Look for this—
the mark of leadership
in electrical development
and manufacture

 **GE motors**
From the Mightiest to the Tiniest
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Chicago Section

If some guys had V. P. Marshall's chance they wouldn't do a thing to it. Oi! Oi!

Two "regular fellers" blew into town this week, Ed Merritt, of Indianapolis, and Jim Cownie, of Buffalo.

Matthews Blackwell Co. and the Harris Abattoir Co. will build large additions to their plants in Toronto, Canada.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$6,700 net to the buyer. Transfers and applications about neck and neck.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 16.24 cents per pound.

Chicago socialists are literally shaking "a red rag at a bull." We opine our new chief of police, Col. Garrity, is just the kind of a "bull" that will take up the challenge.

Generally a wild press agent has some critter back of him that makes half-way good on his stuff, but that guy Karl Roemer, Bill Hohenzollern's P. A., has no support. Left at the post.

Aside from the Allies, the same gang is after the Hohenzollerns that "got" the Romanoffs, and when that bloodthirsty crew goes after anything they get it. Savvy? So why worry about Bill et al? They're goners now.

Employees of Morris & Company, who have been in the firm's employ for six months or more will receive a Christmas bonus equal to 10 per cent of their individual earnings for the six-month period prior to Nov. 2. These

payments will be made in addition to a 5 per cent bonus given last April. Morris & Company is one of the first firms to announce this year's Christmas bonus.

Howard L. Binyon has been made general superintendent of Morris & Company's Chicago plant. Mr. Binyon is one of the most popular young men in the packing industry, and has been with Morris & Company for twenty years.

To the list of "would-be" mayors of Chicago may be added, according to reports in the newspapers, Jane Addams, J. Ham Lewis, Judge Austrian, and a few more. It is also stated that Mayor Thompson's friends will try to persuade him to run some more. Gee!

Practically all the packing concerns in Chicago, large and small, have assured the U. S. Employment Service that the returning fighting men not only will be welcomed home, but given their old jobs back; and they have signed up to that effect.

The "lame ducks" of the recent elections are beginning to limp back into the bread-and-butter line. Mr. Heney, whose campaign against the meat industry didn't elect him Governor of California, now turns up as attorney for packinghouse labor unions. Mr. Heney is a zealous practitioner, anyhow!

Contract for a new general office building for Morris & Company at Chicago has just been awarded to R. C. Wieboldt, and work began this week. This building will be located immediately west of the present general offices at 42nd and Loomis streets, in the Union Stock Yards, it being necessitated through the rapid expansion of business. The building will be of reinforced concrete, five stories and basement, with frontage of 96

feet and 162 feet in length. The first floor will be an extension of the present wholesale market. The other floors will be devoted to offices, with the exception of the third floor. This will contain a restaurant and cafeteria, smoking room, a reading and assembly room and such other conveniences as may be required to provide comforts for employees. The cost of the new structure will be \$300,000.

PRIZE BEEF FOR PEACE DELEGATES.

Beef from Fyfe Knight, grand champion yearling steer of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, will grace the table at the dinner to the peace delegates in Paris by President Poincaré of France as a result of the presentation of this beef by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., which concern bought the champion. The steer is an Illinois product and was raised at the University of Illinois. It sold at the stock show for \$3,350, or at the rate of \$2.50 per pound, the highest price ever paid for a beef animal. The previous high record was paid a year ago, when Merry Monarch, the then champion steer, sold for \$2.10 per pound.

The world's prize winner is of the Angus type and was born February 20, 1917. Shipping space for the beef has already been arranged and the beef will be in Paris by Christmas.

Notice that the beef would be sent was forwarded to the company's representative in France with directions to "tender the beef from the animal to President Poincaré of the French Republic for the peace delegates' dinner, with our compliments."

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission
Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialties:

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

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Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.

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CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co. Manhattan Veal &
Rosebrock Butter & Mutton Co.
Egg Co., Inc. United Dressed Beef
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Manhattan Building, Chicago Ill.

Cable Address, Pacapco

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Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU!

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

The Independent Packing Co.

41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,

Finest and Select Brand

HAMS AND BACON,

SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,

BOILED HAMS,

Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD

Your Orders Solicited

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

W. G. PRESS & CO.

Established 1877
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground

Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 25....	42,834	2,675	20,673	52,384
Tuesday, Nov. 26....	31,357	4,091	42,946	37,608
Wednesday, Nov. 27....	12,540	1,018	35,514	11,705
Thursday, Nov. 28—Holiday.				
Friday, Nov. 29....	14,070	1,588	96,964	21,149
Saturday, Nov. 30....	2,500	300	24,000	3,000
Total last week.....	103,301	9,672	220,097	125,846
Previous week.....	109,962	11,570	217,639	151,704
Year ago.....	95,431	8,889	189,193	70,548
Two years ago.....	50,310	6,591	240,953	77,101

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 25....	5,390	100	1,110	4,536
Tuesday, Nov. 26....	4,926	270		
Wednesday, Nov. 27....	11,589	290	1,019	12,947
Thursday, Nov. 28—Holiday.				
Friday, Nov. 29....	7,861	323	179	2,676
Saturday, Nov. 30....	2,500	100	500	2,000
Total last week.....	31,736	1,173	2,757	22,159
Previous week.....	109,962	1,235	4,145	41,232
Year ago.....	27,485	1,094	15,123	15,362
Two years ago.....	9,232	538	34,243	3,065

*Record. †Largest week on record.

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	3,406,292	2,887,312
Hogs.....	7,612,514	6,372,770
Sheep.....	4,202,650	3,259,168
Combined receipts at eleven points:		
Week ending Nov. 30, 1918....	772,000	27,740,000
Previous week.....	872,000	
Cor. week, 1917.....	852,000	23,430,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	810,000	28,094,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	816,000	23,877,000

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	295,000	606,000
Hogs.....	372,000	663,000
Sheep.....	291,000	490,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	167,000	627,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	198,000	612,000
Cor. week, 1915.....		228,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	11,871,000	22,370,000
Hogs.....	10,339,000	19,156,000
Sheep.....	8,004,000	22,487,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	7,349,000	18,427,000
Cor. week, 1916.....		10,293,000

*Largest week's cattle receipts on record, with actual total 109,692.

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.	35,800
Anglo-American	13,400
Swift & Company	28,200
Hammond Co.	17,200
Morris & Co.	16,600
Wilson & Co.	22,700
Boyd-Lunham	9,500
Western P. Co.	11,300
Roberts & Oake	9,500
Miller & Hart	5,200
Independent P. Co.	7,400
Brennan P. Co.	6,200
Others	23,800
Totals	206,800
Previous week	224,400
Year ago	171,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

This week	\$15.00	\$17.75	\$9.85	\$15.10
Previous week	15.05	17.58	9.75	15.25
Cor. week, 1917	11.00	17.55	11.85	16.90
Cor. week, 1916	10.30	9.55	8.30	12.15
Cor. week, 1915	8.60	6.50	5.95	8.80
Cor. week, 1914	8.50	7.00	5.50	8.80
Cor. week, 1913	8.15	7.65	4.80	7.60
Cor. week, 1912	8.05	7.60	4.50	7.30
Cor. week, 1911	7.00	6.13	3.55	5.75
Cor. week, 1910	5.90	7.52	3.85	6.05

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$18.00@19.75
Good to choice steers.....	16.50@18.00

Medium to good steers.....	14.00@16.50
Plain to medium steers.....	9.00@14.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	13.00@19.70
Stockers and feeders.....	7.00@12.25
Good to prime cows.....	9.00@13.00
Fair to prime heifers.....	9.00@14.33
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@9.00
Canners.....	5.25@5.90
Cutters.....	6.00@6.75
Bologna bulls.....	7.25@8.00
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@10.50
Veal calves.....	16.00@17.50

HOGS.

Fair to choice light.....	\$17.25@17.75
Choice to light butchers.....	17.70@17.85
Medium weight butchers, 226-290 lbs.....	17.60@17.80
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	17.50@17.65
Mixed packing.....	17.25@17.50
Heavy packing.....	16.70@17.25
Rough packing.....	16.50@16.75
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.50@15.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.25@16.25

SHEEP.

Western lambs.....	\$14.00@15.15
Native lambs, good to choice.....	13.75@15.00
Yearlings.....	8.00@12.50
Wethers, good to choice.....	8.00@10.25
Ewes, fair to choice.....	7.00@9.25
Fewling lambs.....	12.00@14.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
November.....				145.75
January.....	46.55	46.65	46.55	46.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.95	26.95	26.85	26.95
December.....				26.30
January.....	26.02	26.12	26.02	26.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....				
January.....	24.70	24.82	24.70	24.82

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	46.50	47.35	46.50	47.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	26.17	26.17	26.07	26.15
December.....				26.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	24.87	25.12	24.87	25.12
May.....	24.50	24.50	24.35	24.40

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	47.75	48.15	47.70	48.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	26.27	26.40	26.25	26.35
December.....				26.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	25.25	25.50	25.25	25.45
May.....	24.75	24.90	24.70	24.80

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	48.40	48.65	48.15	48.65
May.....	47.50	47.50	47.00	47.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	26.45	26.45	26.40	26.40
December.....				26.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	25.75	25.75	25.62	25.62
May.....	25.05	25.05	24.90	24.92

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	48.65	48.65	48.55	48.55
May.....				46.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	26.45	26.45	26.40	26.40
December.....				26.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	25.75	25.75	25.62	25.62
May.....	25.05	25.05	24.90	24.92

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
May.....				46.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	26.37	26.37	26.17	26.25
May.....	25.60	25.60	25.40	25.45

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	25.67	25.67	25.47	25.62
May.....	24.75	24.80	24.67	24.77

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	38	445
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	445
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	450
Native Pot Roasts.....	35	330
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	330
Beef Stew.....	15	220
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	330
Corned Rump, Native.....	28	330
Corned Ribs.....	30	222
Corned Flankers.....	20	222
Round Steaks.....	25	330
Round Roasts.....	25	330
Shoulder Roasts.....	25	330
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	325

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	435
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	432
Legs, fancy.....	30	435
Stew.....	20	225
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	30	432
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	445
Chops, French, each.....	45	

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	225
Stew.....	16	118
Shoulders.....	22	222
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	220
Hind Quarters.....	25	225
Fore Quarters.....	18	222
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	435
Shoulder Chops.....	25	428

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	32	438
Pork Chops.....	38	442
Pork Shoulders.....	30	430
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	460
Pork Butts.....	38	440
Spare Ribs.....	22	224
Hocks.....	20	220
Pigs' Heads.....	18	218
Leaf Lard.....	15	430

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	28	432
Fore Quarters.....	20	225
Legs.....	28	432
Breasts.....	25	228
Shoulders.....	25	228
Cutlets.....	30	448
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	440

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	18	418
Tallow.....	7	407
Bones, per cwt.....	14	434
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	30	438
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	75	475
Klips.....	20	420
Heavy calves.....	12.00@16.00	
Veal calves.....	20.00@28.00	

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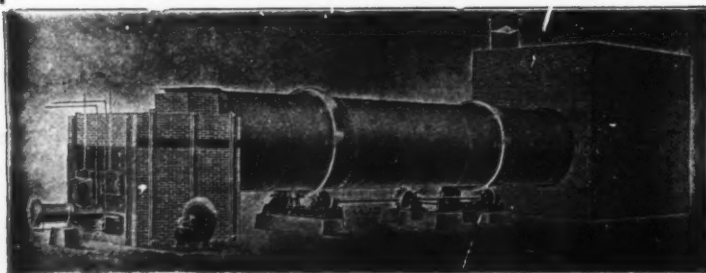
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	27 @28
Good native steers	24 @25
Native steers, medium	22 @23
Heifers, good	17 @19
Cows	13 @15
Hind Quarters, choice	17 @18
Fore Quarters, choice	13 @15

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	44 @45
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	42 @43
Steer Loins, No. 1.	47 @48
Steer Loins, No. 2.	38 @39
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	46 @47
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	44 @45
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	50 @51
Steer Loin Ends, No. 1.	52 @53
Cow Short Loins	17 1/2 @18
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25 @26
Cow Loins	16 @17
Strip Loins, No. 3.	24 @25
Strip Loins, No. 2.	17 @18
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	38 @39
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	30 @31
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	23 1/2 @24
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	20 1/2 @21
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	15 @16
Beef Ribs	23 @24
Steer Round, No. 1.	23 @24
Steer Round, No. 2.	22 @23
Cow Round	15 @16
Flank Steak	26 @27
Rump Butts	17 @18
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	20 @21
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	19 @20
Cow Chucks	14 1/2 @15
Beef Plates	18 @19
Medium Plates	18 1/2 @19
Briquets, No. 1.	20 @21
Briquets, No. 2.	17 @18
Shoulder Chods	24 @25
Steer Navel Ends	18 1/2 @19
Cow Navel Ends	13 @14
Fore Shanks	10 @11
Hind Shanks	8 @9
Hanging Tenderloins	20 @21
Trimnings	17 @18

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9 @10
Hearts	9 @10
Tongues	19 @20
Sweetbreads	31 @32
4x Tail, per lb.	10 @11
Fresh tripe, plain	7 @8
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9 @10
Livers	9 @10
Kidneys, per lb.	7 @8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	14 @15
Light Carcass	23 @24
Good Carcass	25 @26
Good Saddle	30 @31
Medium Racks	12 @13
Good Racks	20 @21

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9 @10
Sweetbreads	31 @32
Calf Livers	23 1/2 @24

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	23 @24
Round Dressed Lambs	24 @25
Saddles, Medium	25 @26
R. D. Lamb Fores.	22 @23
Lamb Fores, medium	18 @19
R. D. Lamb Saddles	29 @30
Lamb Fores, per lb.	19 @20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @5
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @26

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	15 @16
Good Sheep	17 @18
Medium Saddles	20 @21
Good Saddles	23 @24
Good Fores	12 @13
Medium Racks	10 @11
Mutton Legs	23 @24
Mutton Loins	17 @18
Mutton Stew	12 @13
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @5
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	26 @27
Pork Loins	32 @33
Leaf Lard	28 1/2 @29
Tenderloins	37 @38
Spare Ribs	17 @18
Butts	27 @28
Hocks	17 1/2 @18
Trimnings	18 @19
Extra Lean Trimnings	22 @23
Tails	15 1/2 @16
Snouts	6 @7
Pigs' Feet	13 1/2 @14
Pigs' Heads	9 @10
Blade Bones	18 @19
Blade Meat	15 @16
Cheek Meat	5 @6
Hog Livers, per lb.	11 @12
Neck Bones	7 @8
Skinned Shoulders	25 @26
Pork Hearts, per lb.	12 1/2 @13
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	10 @11
Pork Tongues	22 @23
Slip Bones	10 @11
Tail Bones	11 @12
Brains	26 1/2 @27
Backfat	23 @24
Hams	24 @25
Salts	24 @25
Butter	28 @29

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@19
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@17 1/2
Choice Bologna	@18
Frankfurters	@23 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	@18 1/2
Tongue and blood	@23
Mixed Sausage	@20
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	@22
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@22 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	@21 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	@40 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	@23 1/2
Polish Sausage	@17 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@21
Country Sausage, fresh	@19 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@20
Pork Sausage, short link	@20
Boneless lean butts in casings	@23
Luncheon Roll	@23
Delicatessen Loaf	@23
Jellied Roll	@23

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	@39
Beef casing salami	@41
Italian salami (new goods)	@30
Holsteiner	@33
Metwurst	@37
Farmer	@43 1/2
Cervelat, new	@43 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20 @11.20
Pork, link, kits	@2.55
Pork, link, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.20 @14.70
Polish sausage, kits	@2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10 @14.35
Frankfurts, kits	@2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.80 @13.30
Blood sausage, kits	@1.65
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @9.45
Liver sausage, kits	@1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @10.50
Head cheese, kits	@1.90
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	14.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	70.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 3	32.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—
Corned beef hash, No. 2	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 2	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@41.00
Plate beef	@40.00
Prime Mess Beef	@41.00
Mess Beef	@40.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@41.00
Rump Butts	@47.00
Mess Pork	@53.00
Clear Fat Back	@48.00
Family Back Pork	@44.50
Bean Pork	@44.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@29 1/2
Pure lard	@28 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	@24 1/2
Lard compounds	@24 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@28 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	29 1/2 @30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	32 @34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 8 lbs.	31 @32
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	30 @31
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	30 @31

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@33.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@32.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@32.00
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@24.50
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@25.00
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@25.50
Extra Short Cleaves	@28.75
Extra Short Ribs	@28.50
Butts	@22.75

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@37 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@36 1/2
Skinned Hams	@39
Calas, 4 @ 8 lbs., avg.	@29
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@28
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@28 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@53
Dried Beef Sets	@40 1/4
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	@41 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@46 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@23
Dried Beef Insides	@43 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles	@40
Dried Beef Outsides	@39
Skinned Boiled Hams	@53
Regular Boiled Hams	@52
Boiled Calas	@36
Cooked Loin Rolls	@49
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@36

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@14
Beef export rounds	@18
Beef middles, per set	@28
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef weasands	@ 8 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	@20
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	@1.25
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	@1.50
Hog middles, per set	@20
Hog bungs, export	@21
Hog bungs, large	@15
Hog bungs, medium	@11
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 7
Hog stomachs, per piece	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.80 @ 6.90
Hoof meal, per unit	6.30 @ 6.35
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.35 @ 6.40
Ground tankage, 11%	6.50 @ 6.60
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.35 @ 6.40
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.15 @ 6.20
Ground tankage, 6% and 30%	40.00 @ 42.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	32.00 @ 38.00
Ground steamed bone, per ton	37.50 @ 32.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	245.00 @ 255.00
Horns, black, per ton	85.00 @ 75.00
Horns, striped, per ton	85.00 @ 75.00
Horns, white, per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	100.00 @ 105.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash	@26.50
Prime, steam, loose	@25.60
Leaf	@25.50
Compound	22.50 @ 23.00
Neutral lard	29.25 @ 29.50

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@22
Grease, yellow, loose	13 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	17 1/2 @ 18

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	@30
Oleo oil, No. 2	@28 1/2
Oleo stock	25 @26
Linseed, loose, per gal.	@1.52
Corn oil, loose	13 @16
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	14 @14 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	@17 1/2
Prime country	@17
Packers' prime, loose	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Packers' No. 1 loose	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
Packers' No. 2	11 1/2 @ 12

GREASES.

White, choice	@18
White, "A"	@16 1/2
White, "B"	@14 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	11 @11 1/2
Crackling	@14
House	@13
Yellow	13 @13 1/2
Brown	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Pigs' foot grease	@18 1/2
Garbage grease, loose	@12
Glycerine, C. P.	@58
Glycerine, dynamite	@58
Glycerine, crude soap	22 1/2 @ 23
Glycerine, candle	26 @28

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	19 1/2 @ 19 3/4
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, Nov. 18	19 1/2
Soap stock, bbls. concn., 62 @ 65 f. a. Chgo 1 1/2 @ 8	
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5% f. a. Tex.	4 @ 4 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.10 @ 2.18
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.20 @ 2.25
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.20 @ 2.28
Red oak lard tierces	3.20 @ 3.25
White oak lard tierces	3.35 @ 3.40
White oak ham tierces	@4.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	37 @37 1/2
Refined saltpetre, crystals	31 @31 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F.	@ 8 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 7
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ *
Yellow, clarified	@ *
Plantation, granulated	@ *

F. O. B. Chicago.

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	—
Ashton, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Cheeshire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	8.75

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Something for the Retiring Retailer to Keep in Mind

By Elton J. Buckley.

Here is something which should be useful to a partner who is thinking of retiring from business. This letter came to me recently:

Pittsburgh, Pa.

About two years ago I went into partnership with my son-in-law in the retail and wholesale business at the address printed above. The firm name was James Alcorn & Son, the writer being the James Alcorn. I contributed most of the capital, my son-in-law being the experienced man and contributing a nominal amount. The partnership was for one year. When it expired, I allowed it to go along without saying anything, for about six months more, and then a difference having arisen between us, I gave notice that I would withdraw, and I did withdraw on January 1, 1918. At the time the partnership was separated an advertisement was published in two local papers as follows:

"Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between James Alcorn and Herman Stone, under the name James Alcorn & Son, is hereby dissolved. The business will continue under the same name at the following address, Herman Stone assuming all assets and liabilities.

JAMES ALCORN,
HERMAN STONE.

January 1, 1918."

I took no more interest in the business until a few days ago, when I received a number of bills from various creditors of the firm, who claim to hold me personally for them, on the ground that they received no notice of my separation from the firm. The business has not been successful since the separation, and has run up a large indebtedness. I knew nothing of this until I received the bills. I consulted a lawyer to see if I would be liable for these bills, and he tells me that he thinks I will be. I should like to have your opinion about it.

JAMES ALCORN.

The question involved here is: When a member of a firm leaves the partnership what must he do to protect himself from having to stand good for the future debts of the business? He can protect himself so completely that he will not be responsible for any of the debts, or he can leave himself so unprotected that he will be responsible for all of them. Here is the law of the case in a nutshell:

A retired partner is responsible for the debts of the firm, after his retirement, unless he has given notice of his retirement to two classes of people: 1, the general public; 2, the concerns, or creditors, who have had or are having relations with the business he is leaving. Both classes have to have this notice. If he fails to give notice to both classes, he is liable to any creditor belonging to the class that got no notice.

Let me first tell how this notice must be given, and then illustrate the point just made with this Pennsylvania case. Notice to the general public is given by the publication of such a notice as appears in the above letter, in a newspaper of general circulation in the place where the partnership does business. Notice to the concerns doing business with the partnership is given in any way which puts into their hands the information that the

partnership is dissolved. This can be done in various ways. It can be done by marking a copy of the newspaper notice, and mailing it to them, or by sending them a circular. I always advise notifying past and present creditors by a letter, however, as it is surer to be seen by the proper people. But any way of notifying them will do, so long as it notifies them.

By applying this to the Pennsylvania case I can apply it to any case. In that case notice was properly given to the general public, but no notice, apparently, was given to concerns doing business with the partnership. Therefore, if the concerns who are now presenting bills were having relations with the firm when this correspondent withdrew, they can hold him responsible for them, for they had no notice of his retirement. The newspaper notice was sufficient for the general public, but it was not sufficient for concerns doing business.

The law is very insistent that this direct notice must be given. In one case the question arose whether a retiring partner was liable for firm debts that arose afterward. The creditor seeking to hold him responsible said he got no notice. The retiring partner proved that on a certain date he mailed a circular announcing his retirement to the creditor, but the creditor swore he had never received it, and the court said the retiring partner must stand good for the debts. You should be as sure as you can that the notice *reaches* the people it should reach.

In another case it appeared that no actual notice was sent to a creditor who was endeavoring to hold a retiring partner responsible. The latter, however, proved that at the time he drew out, newly printed stationery, bearing the names of the new partners, but not his name, went to the creditor, and also that a circular with some quotations on it, likewise bearing the names of the new partners and not his name, went to the creditor. The court held this evidence insufficient, as there was no proof that the creditor ever saw it.

These cases show how insistent the law is to see that the creditor is informed that the partnership has changed. And this is only fair, for often creditors depend entirely on the responsibility of one of the partners. If that partner drops out, they certainly ought to know it, so as to have the option of selling or not selling under the new conditions.

A few States require any change in a partnership to be recorded; if it is not done the retiring partner remains liable. If there is no such requirement, the notice must be given as I have described.—Copyright, 1918, by Elton J. Buckley.

THE YOUNGEST BUTCHER.

It is claimed that the youngest butcher in the country is John Lietzow, the 13-year-old son of W. C. Lietzow, a Topeka, Kan.,

butcher. Lietzow kills bees and hogs and wholesales the meat to grocers and markets in the city of Topeka, and makes a success of it, it is said.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The new store of the New London (Conn.) Co-operative Association has been opened at 28 Main street with a complete stock of groceries, meats and produce.

Fred Ely has purchased the meat market business in Freehold, N. J., formerly conducted by his brother, the late Frank Ely.

John E. Schimmel, aged 52, died at his home, 228 Boggs avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., from influenza.

John Eddington has opened a fish market on Main street, Bennington, Vt.

George Schrader, 77 years of age, formerly engaged in the meat business, died at his home in Stonycreek Township, near Johnstown, Pa., from heart trouble.

Otto H. Kirsch has taken over the Kuhnert Market at the corner of East Haverhill and Vine streets, Lawrence, Mass., has had it renovated and will conduct a high-grade market, provision and delicatessen store.

Hains & Conner have engaged in the meat business at Hugoton, Kan.

James Doyle has purchased the Lister meat market in Ponca, Neb.

John Haggatt has engaged in the meat business at McPherson, Kan., in the former F. D. Entriaken location.

Al. Ferleman is opening a butcher shop at 206 Poyntz avenue, Manhattan, Kan.

Fred Florence is operating a meat market in Lamont, Kan.

Anton Longhini has purchased the meat business of Ersamer Bros. in Ironwood, Mich.

I. R. Afferbaugh has purchased an interest in the Zimmerman meat market at Polson, Mont., and the business will be known as the Polson Packing Co.

J. T. Mith is engaging in the meat business in Erie, Kan., in the Sanders grocery store.

A. F. Austermler is putting in a new stock of meats and groceries at 533 East Fourth street, Hutchinson, Kan.

Hassler Brothers have purchased the F. Angst Building, in Enterprise, Kan., and will move their meat market to that location.

J. B. Dehling is engaging in the meat and grocery business at Ludington, Mich.

August Kublik, of Spokane, Wash., has purchased the meat market in Odessa, Wash., of T. J. Field.

Ralph Kocsis, a butcher of Detroit, Mich., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$5,532 and assets of \$138.50.

Mr. Sattig has moved his meat market to new quarters on River street, Milford, Conn.

The Regent Street Market, on the north-east corner of Regent and E. Second South streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been opened to the public.

Charles C. Miller opened a meat market at 332 Spring street, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Maurer Bros., Monticello, Wis., sold out their meat business to Ed. C. Gmur.

A. Novak is building a meat market at 54th and National avenues, West Allis, Wis.

A Mr. Boyland bought a meat market in Dodge, No. Dak.

Oscar Johnson sold out his meat business in Warren, Minn., to Fred Langreder.

Joseph Thompson has disposed of his meat market in Kiester, Minn., to F. L. Johns.

Leander Jeffries bought the meat market in Leesburg, Ind., formerly conducted by M. F. Wallace.

Joseph Wohlmann has re-engaged in the meat business at Hazelton, N. Dak.

Bert Grebun bought the Gerken & Berens meat market at Chancellor, S. Dak.

Louis Faestel has again opened the Model Meat Market at East Troy, Wis., with William Wood, Jr., in charge of the shop.

CONRON BROS. CO.

One of Greater New York's Largest Distributors of

DRESSED MEATS AND PROVISIONS

Dressed Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Etc.

Our Requirements Call for Fifty Cars Weekly. We Own and Operate Our own Refrigeration and Cold Storage Plants

CARLOAD ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

With Railroad Facilities for Unloading Cars Direct to Our Houses

CONRON'S FIVE BIG NEW YORK HOUSES

GANSEVOORT MARKET, 10th Avenue, 13th to 14th Streets, Manhattan

HOTEL, STEAMSHIP and CUT MEAT DEPARTMENT, 447-449 West 13th Street, Manhattan

FORT GREENE MARKET, 189-191 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn

WEST HARLEM MARKET, 12th Avenue and 131st Street, Manhattan

BRONX MARKET, Packing House Manufacturing of High Grade Provisions under U. S. Government Supervision, U. S. Inspection No. 1009, 643-645 Brook Avenue, The Bronx

GENERAL OFFICES, No. 40 Tenth Avenue

NEW YORK

HAMMOND STANDISH & COMPANY Beef and Pork Packers

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

BRANCHES, BAY CITY, MICHIGAN and SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

EAST SIDE PACKING CO., East St. Louis, Ill. Pork and Beef Packers

EXPORTERS AND SHIPPERS OF STRAIGHT AND MIXED CAR LOADS OF BEEF AND PROVISIONS.

Members A. M. P. A.

F. C. ROGERS, Philadelphia Representative, 100 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Evansville Packing Co. EVANSVILLE, IND.

Write or wire us when in the market for provisions of all kinds.

SCHAFFNER BROS. CO., BEEF AND PORK PACKERS Erie, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Full Weight Brand of Pure Lard, Keystone Hams and Bacon.

HIDES, TALLOW, GREASE, STICK, TANKAGE, CRACKLINGS, HOG HAIR

ROBERT J. COLINA COMPANY LIVE STOCK PURCHASING AGENTS EXCLUSIVELY

Union Stock Yards—CINCINNATI

Michigan Central Stock Yards—DETROIT

RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. WRITE

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

New York Section

Supt. L. F. Gerber of Wilson & Company's New York plant was in Chicago this week.

William J. Farrell, in the export and import business on Maiden Lane for 43 years, has removed his offices to No. 89 Water street.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Nov. 30, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 20.46 cents per pound.

Visitors at Wilson & Company headquarters in New York this week included William E. Lynde, head of the cut meat department at Chicago; M. Rosenbach, of the export department; L. J. Garvey, of the lard department; E. J. White, of the beef department at Chicago.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending November 30, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 424½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 26,937 lbs.; Bronx, 45 lbs.; Queens, 53 lbs.; Richmond, 45 lbs.; total, 27,504½ lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 3,850 lbs. Fish—Brooklyn, 1,909 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 4,004½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 111 lbs.; Bronx, 110 lbs.; Queens, 19 lbs.; total, 5,234½ lbs.

The distribution of official price bulletins was started last week by the Federal Food Board. These bulletins cover every kind of meat handled by grocery, butcher and delicatessen stores. The notices were given to the police of different precincts, and they started handing them out. In the future each dealer in meat must display these signs. This is the first of the official price bulletins to be issued. Hereafter they will be revised weekly and distributed in time for display at the beginning of each week. Each price list will remain in effect until the following list is issued by the administration.

FOOD BOARD "FAIR" MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Food Board in New York this week issues the following list of prices which it says the consumer should pay, on a "cash and carry" basis at retail meat shops in New York City:

	Consumer should pay per lb.
Beef, hinds and ribs, good medium steers—	
Sirloin steak	44@47c
Top round	48@51c
Bottom round	46@49c
Rib roast prime	45@48c
Rib roast chuck	36@39c
Whole top sirloin	42@45c
Cut top sirloin, good medium steers—	46@49c
Beef, chucks, good medium steers—	
Chuck steak	29@33c
Whole cross rib	36@40c
Cut cross rib	40@44c
Stew beef	29@33c
Kosher chucks and plates, medium to choice steers—	
Soup meat	30@34c
Shoulder steak	34@38c
Breast, trimmed	36@40c
Lamb—	
Leg of lamb	36@38c
Loin chops (kidney out)	39@41c
Shoulder chops	33@35c
Rib chops	36@38c
Stew lamb	20@22c
Chucks	25@27c
Pork products—	
Smoked hams (unwrapped), 8-18 lbs.	@43c
Smoked shoulders (picnics), 2½-7 lbs.	32@35c
Smoked bacon (unwrapped), sliced	@56c
Pork chops (end)	40@42c
Pork chops (middle)	44@46c

FIRST GOLD STARS FOR SWIFT.

The first gold stars in the Swift service flag in the New York district were sorrowfully inserted this week, when news came of the death of three former members of Swift & Company's staff in New York. Lieut. Wm. A. Bargfrede, 308th Machine Gun Battalion, was killed in action on September 28 while leading his men against the enemy. Lieut. Bargfrede was bookkeeper at the Gansevoort Market branch of Swift & Company before entering the service. Lieut. George G. Ashe died on October 27 of wounds received at the front in France. He had been a member of the staff of the foreign beef department at the Swift central office in New York. Sergt. John Bracco, a clerk in the beef department at the central office before enlistment, was killed in action on October 12 while with his men of Company A, 325th Infantry.

BUTTER IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports from 356 cold storages to the U. S. Bureau of Markets on November 15 show that their rooms contained 74,043,034 pounds of creamery butter, while on November 1, 1,417 storages reported 82,740,149 pounds. Reports of 19 storages are not yet received. On the basis of previous reports their holdings are estimated at 591,431 pounds. The 303

storages that reported holdings on November 15 of this year and last show a present stock of 70,336,840 pounds as compared with 82,735,389 pounds last year, a decrease of 12,398,549 pounds or 15.0 per cent. The reports show that from November 1 to November 15 the holdings decreased 9.4 per cent, while the last report showed that from October 1 to November 1 the holdings decreased 8.3 per cent. Last year the decrease from November 1 to 15 was 8.2 per cent and during October the decrease was 6.4 per cent.

STOCKS OF FROZEN AND CURED FISH.

Reports from 192 cold storages to the U. S. Bureau of Markets on November 15 show that their rooms contained 126,683,254 pounds of frozen fish, while on October 15, 188 storages reported 125,750,502 pounds. Reports of four storages are not yet received. On the basis of previous reports their holding are estimated as 384,128 pounds. The 185 storages that reported for November 15 of this year and last, show a present stock of 124,032,114 pounds as compared with 84,498,168 pounds last year, an increase of 39,533,946 pounds, or 46.8 per cent. The reports show that from October 15 to November 15, the October 15 holdings increased 0.6 per cent. Last year the increase during the same period was 1.1 per cent.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918.

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	\$27.50@28.00	\$27.50@28.00	\$28.00@30.00	\$28.00@30.00
Good	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	21.00@23.00	22.00@25.00	21.00@24.00	20.00@23.00
Common	18.00@21.00	18.00@21.00	17.00@20.00	15.00@18.00
Cows:				
Good	18.00@	20.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Common	14.00@15.00	17.00@18.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.00@15.50			
Medium	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	
Common	14.00@14.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton:				
Lambs:				
Choice	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@26.00	24.00@26.00
Good	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Common	20.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Yearlings:				
Good	19.00@20.00			
Medium	14.00@16.00			
Common	12.00@14.00			
Mutton:				
Good	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	
Medium	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@17.00	
Common	14.00@15.00	12.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	27.00@		29.00@	
Good	24.00@25.00	24.00@26.00	25.00@28.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@23.00
Common	19.00@21.00	17.00@18.50	17.00@20.00	16.00@18.00
Cows:				
Good	16.00@17.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	15.00@15.50	16.50@17.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00
Common	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.00@16.00			
Medium	14.00@15.00	14.50@15.00	15.00@	
Common	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	23.00@23.50	23.00@	23.00@25.00	24.00@26.00
Good	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Common	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00
Yearlings:				
Good	19.00@20.00			
Medium	14.00@15.00			
Common	12.00@14.00			
Mutton:				
Good	16.00@17.00	16.00@	18.00@20.00	
Medium	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	
Common	14.00@15.00	10.00@12.00	12.00@14.00	

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS **BUT** EVERYTHING
GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS
LIQUORS AND APPAREL

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 6, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼@4½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5@5¼c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate soda, 2.50@2.75c. per lb.; talc, 2@2¼c. per lb.; silic, \$18@22 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nominal, \$4.50 per gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 19@20c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17½@18c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.65@1.67 per gal.; soya bean oil, 17¾@18¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 17¾@18c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.68@1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special 16½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 35c. per lb.; saponi-

fied glycerine, 17c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, 15c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine,

32½c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 15@16c. per lb.



The Adelmann Aluminum HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with center cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

The Good Features of the Ussesa Grease Separating Apparatus

Are supplemented by Ussesa Service. Our organization is ready to help you in the solution of your grease troubles.

Bring your grease troubles to us.

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42nd Street, Candler Building New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to choice.....	\$12.00@18.75
Oxen, common.....	@ 8.25
Cows, common to good.....	6.25@10.15
Bulls.....	4.50@10.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, ordinary to prime.....	\$17.00@21.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	5.50@ 6.50
Live calves, coarse Western.....	@ 9.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	12.00@14.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs.....	13.00@15.35
Live lambs, culls.....	10.00@11.00
Live sheep, ordinary to choice.....	7.25@10.00
Live sheep, culls.....	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@18.00
Hogs, medium.....	@18.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@17.75
Pigs.....	@17.00
Roughs.....	@16.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	28 @29
Choice native light.....	27 @28
Native, common to fair.....	23 @26

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	27 @29
Choice native light.....	27 @28
Native, common to fair.....	24 1/2 @25
Choice Western, heavy.....	25 1/2 @26
Choice Western, light.....	21 @22
Common to fair Texas.....	19 1/2 @22
Good to choice hifers.....	26 @27
Common to fair hifers.....	21 1/2 @22 1/2
Choice cows.....	20 @21
Common to fair cows.....	17 @18
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	13 1/2 @16

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	36 @38	38 @40
No. 2 ribs.....	26 @30	32 @36
No. 3 ribs.....	19 @25	28 @30
No. 1 loins.....	36 @38	40 @42
No. 2 loins.....	26 @30	34 @36
No. 3 loins.....	19 @25	28 @32
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@33	34 @35
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@30	32 @33
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@27	29 @31
No. 1 rounds.....	23 @25	@27
No. 2 rounds.....	19 @21	@25
No. 3 rounds.....	17 @18	@23
No. 1 chucks.....	17 @19	@24
No. 2 chucks.....	17 @19	@23
No. 3 chucks.....	14 @16	@22

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@31
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.....	@30
Western, calves, choice.....	@31
Western calves, fair to good.....	25 @27
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @24

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@24 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@24 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@24 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@25
Pigs.....	@25 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	23 @25
Lambs, choice.....	22 @23
Lambs, good.....	22 @
Sheep, choice.....	17 @18
Sheep, medium to good.....	16 @17
Sheep, culls.....	10 @12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@37
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@36 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@35 1/2
Smoked picnic, light.....	@28 1/2
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@27
Smoked shoulders.....	@27
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@38
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@42
Dried beef sets.....	@46
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@38

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@42
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@36
Frozen pork loins.....	@35
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@40
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@40
Shoulders, city.....	@30
Shoulders, Western.....	@28
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@28
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@32
Fresh hams, city.....	@36
Fresh hams, Western.....	@33
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@26

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@92.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@82.50
Black hoofs, per ton.....	80.00@90.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	80.00@90.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	90.00@100.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	170.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@26c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@20c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@70c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@48c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@35c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c. each
Livers, beef.....	@18c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@16c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@16c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@20c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	24 @24c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@23c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	6 @7
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@12 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	.
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	.
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	.
Hog, free of salt, top or bbls., per lb. f. o. b. New York.....	@1.25
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.50
Hog middles.....	@20
Hog bungs.....	@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@30
Beef weasands, No. 1a, each.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef weasands, No. 2a, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.....	@9 1/2

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	32	34
Pepper, Sing., black.....	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white.....	—	—
Pepper, red.....	23	26
Allspice.....	11	13
Cinnamon.....	28	33
Coriander.....	11	13
Cloves.....	50	55
GINGER.....	24	27
Mace.....	60	65

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@31
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. and S. F.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.50
No. 1 skins.....	@.48
No. 3 skins.....	@.28
Branded skins.....	@.33
Ticky skins.....	@.33
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.42
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.40
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@4.80
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@4.00
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.80
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.50
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.50
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@5.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@5.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.50
Branded kips.....	@4.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@4.75
Ticky kips.....	@4.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@4.75

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Turkeys—Fresh; dry packed—	
Maryland, dry pickled fancy, per lb.....	@44
Maryland, fair to good, per lb.....	@38
Maryland, old hens, per lb.....	@38
Maryland, old toms, per lb.....	@36
Virginia, dry pickled, fair to choice, per lb.....	@40
Western, dry pickled, choice, per lb.....	@40

Western, scalded, choice, per lb.....	36 @38
Western, fair to prime, per lb.....	34 @37
Western, old hens, per lb.....	35 @38
Western, old toms, per lb.....	34 @36
Southern and southwestern, fair to prime.....	32 @37

FRESH CHICKENS.

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	43 @44
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	43 @44
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	40 @43
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	40 @43

Chickens—Fresh, iced, barrels—	
Western, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	37 @38
Western, corn-fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	— @—
Western, corn-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	34 @36
Virginia, milk-fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	29 @30
Phil. and L. 1., fancy, 2 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.....	45 @50
Penn. and Md., mixed weights, per lb.....	33 @

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	28.50
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.....	@42

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—

Maryland, fancy.....	40 @42
Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.....	@39
Ohio & Mich., prime, per lb.....	@38
Other western, per lb.....	32 @37

Geese—Fresh—Dry packed—

Maryland, fancy, per lb.....	33 @34
Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.....	30 @32
Ohio and Michigan, prime.....	29 @31
Other western, per lb.....	27 @30

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk-fed—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	@35 1/2
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	@35
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@33 1/2
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@29

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels

Western, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.....	@34
Southwestern dry-picked, 3 to 4 lbs. each.....	—

Fowls—Fresh, barrels, iced—

Dry-picked, prime, 5 lbs. and over.....	34 1/2 @35
Scalded, mixed weights.....	30 @33

Old Cocks—Fresh—Ice packed—Barrels—

Dry-picked No. 1.....	25 @25 1/2
Scalded.....	@25

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.....	24 @
Young roosters, nearby.....	— @—
Fowls, fancy.....	@28
Roosters, old.....	19 @20
Turkeys.....	@
Geese.....	32 @33
Ducks, via freight.....	34 @35
Guineas, per pair.....	70 @75

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	67 1/2 @68
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	68 1/4 @69
Creamery, firsts.....	61 1/2 @67
Process, extras.....	51 @52
Process, firsts.....	48 @50

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	74 @75
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	72 @73
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	69 @71
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	63 @68
Fresh checks, good to choice.....	43 @45

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	42.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	4.42 1/2
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent, ammonia.....	7.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. e. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	—
Foreign fish guano, testing 15% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. e. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 5.00
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%.....	@ 5.50

